Daily Report

East Europe

FBIS-EEU-93-197
Thursday
14 October 1993

Daily Report
East Europe

FBIS-EEU-93-197 *14 October 1993*

CONTENTS

NOTICE TO READERS: An * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.
An Ω indicates a Foreign Media Note.

INTER-EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

Council of Europe Summit Continues in Vienna 1
Czech President Addresses Summit *[TELEGRAF 9 Oct]* 1
Slovakia's Meciar Addresses Summit *[SLOVENSKY DENNIK 11 Oct]* 3
Bavarian Official on Slovak, Czech Policies *[CTK]* 3
'Captain Dragan' Trains Italian Irredentists *[SLOVENEC 18 Sep]* 4

ALBANIA

Yugoslav Staff Reportedly Bombed Own Embassy *[ATA]* 5
Meksi Congratulates Papandreou on Election Victory *[Tirana Radio]* 5

BULGARIA

Zhelev Stresses Importance of Land Restitution *[BTA]* 6
Daskalov Tells EC of Economic Prospects *[BTA]* 6
Minister Details Progress of Land Reform *[BTA]* 6
SDS Leadership Views Reaction to Moscow Events *[DEMOKRATSIYA 6 Oct]* 6
Tomov Interviewed on Reaction *[TRUD 7 Oct]* 7
General Petrov, Greek General Sign Agreement *[BULGARSKA ARMIYA 7 Oct]* 8
SDS Rally Marks Election Victory Anniversary *[BTA]* 9

CZECH REPUBLIC

Klaus: Economic Reform Has Been Completed *[MLADA FRONTA DNES 13 Oct]* 10
Klaus, Dyba Decline To Comment on Price Controls *[CTK]* 10
Zieleniec Rejects Central European Alliance *[CTK]* 10
Lithuanian Defense Minister Arrives on Visit *[CTK]* 10
Baudys, Butkevicius Sign Agreement *[CTK]* 10
Baudys Reports on Czech UNPROFOR Units *[CTK]* 11
Kocarnik Claims Inflation May Exceed 20 Percent *[CTK]* 11
Comments on Unemployment Rate *[CTK]* 11
Military Intelligence, Counterintelligence Merge *[CESKY DENIK 8 Oct]* 12
New Chairman Says SDL To Be Left Oriented *[CTK]* 12
National Property Fund Budget Finalized *[CTK]* 12
Trade Deficit Reported in Republic for August *[MLADA FRONTA DNES 4 Oct]* 13
Agreement on Swiss Financial Aid Package Signed *[CTK]* 13
Arms Factory Rejects Foreign Investment Offers *[RUDE PRAVO 6 Oct]* 13

SLOVAKIA

Moravcik: NATO Membership 'Priority' Over EC
[Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE 9 Oct] 15
National Party's Cernak on Relations With Meciar *[SLOVENSKY DENNIK 6 Oct]* 15
Commentary Criticizes U.S. Report on Rights *[PRAVDA 9 Oct]* 16

HUNGARY

UN Supports Complaint About Obstruction of Danube *[MTI]* 17
Humanitarian Aid to Vojvodina To Increase *[MTI]* 17

Jeszenszky on Possibilities of NATO Membership *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 12 Oct]* 17
Interior Minister Boross Views Elections, Budget *[MTI]* 18
Free Democrat Chairman Views Party's Position *[MAGYAR HIRLAP 9 Oct]* 18
Dunai Firm To Supply Parts for Swedish Planes *[MAGYAR NEMZET 8 Oct]* 20

POLAND

Pawlak 'Favorite' Choice for Prime Minister *[PAP]* 21
SLD To Propose One Candidate for Prime Minister *[Warsaw Radio]* 21
Walesa Asks for Three *[Warsaw TV]* 21
Jozef Oleksy Elected Sejm Speaker *[Warsaw TV]* 21
UD To Support Oleksy *[PAP]* 21
Kwasniewski Elected SLD Parliamentary Group Head *[Warsaw Radio]* 22
Walesa Addresses Inaugural Sejm Session *[Warsaw TV]* 22
Government Attempts To Free Alleged Arms Dealers *[PAP]* 22
Over 15 Percent of Working-Age People Unemployed *[Warsaw Radio]* 23
Arendarski Explains Poor Trade Results *[Warsaw Radio]* 23

ROMANIA

Iliescu Cables Yeltsin, Others About Tiraspol Trial *[Bucharest Radio]* 24
Foreign Ministry Condemns Trial *[ROMPRES]* 24
Melescanu Comments on Relations With Hungary *[ROMANIAI MAGYAR SZO 7 Oct]* 24
Serbian Socialist Party Delegation Visits *[Belgrade Radio]* 26

BALKAN CRISIS ROUNDUP

Foreign Media Bulletin: Balkan Crisis 14 October 28

BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

Muslims Begin Releasing Croatian Civilians *[Zagreb Radio]* 29
Sarajevo Radio: POW Exchange Postponed by HVO 29
Delic Tells Reporters About POW's, Bihac *[Sarajevo Radio]* 29
Deputies Discuss Prime Minister Designate *[Sarajevo Radio]* 30
Serbs Step Up Shelling of Sarajevo *[Sarajevo Radio]* 31
Muslims Threaten To Detonate Chlorine Barrels *[Sarajevo Radio]* 31
Two UN Aid Convoys Return to Zagreb *[AFP]* 31
'Foreign Intelligence' Active in Tuzla, Zenica *[Sarajevo Radio]* 31
Ganic Says Bosnians Will Continue Resistance *[Vienna KURIER 14 Oct]* 32
UNPROFOR Chief Criticizes UN, NATO *[Paris LE MONDE 12 Oct]* 32
* Abdic Threatens To Conclude Separate Peace *[London AL-HAYAH 12 Oct]* 33

CROATIA

UN Official Cites 'Ominous Signs of War' *[TANJUG]* 34
Government Agrees to NATO Control of Air Space *[TANJUG]* 34
Government Claims UN Soldiers Killed by AIDS *[AFP]* 35
Granic Guarantees Safety of Relief Convoy *[Zagreb Radio]* 35

SLOVENIA

Policemen Declare Strike Over Salaries *[TANJUG]* 36
Parliament Restricts Strikes *[Ljubljana Radio]* 36
Parliament To Hold Session *[Ljubljana Radio]* 36
'Individual Riots' Possible *[Ljubljana Radio]* 36
Strike Ban Contemplated *[Ljubljana Radio]* 36
Emergency Measures Threatened *[TANJUG]* 36
Intelligence Service Chief Resigns *[Ljubljana Radio]* 37
Coalition Parties Differ Over Budget *[Ljubljana Radio]* 37

YUGOSLAVIA

Federal

Foreign Ministry Protests to Albanian Authorities *[TANJUG]* 38
Envoy Refutes Hungarian Minister's Claims *[TANJUG]* 38
New Greek Minister Urges Stronger Ties *[Belgrade TV]* 38
China To Urge Easing of International Sanctions *[TANJUG]* 39
Radio Moscow Says Russia Wants Sanctions Lifted *[TANJUG]* 39
Armament Industry Reportedly Booming *[DELO 21 Sep]* 40

Serbia

No-Confidence Debate in Parliament Continues *[TANJUG]* 41
Number of Refugees in Serbia on Decline *[TANJUG]* 41
Energy Minister Urges Aid for Winter Heating *[POLITIKA 12 Sep]* 42
Distribution of Coupons to Citizens Begins *[POLITIKA 12 Sep]* 43

Macedonia

Passengers Turned Back at Greek Border *[MILS-NEWS]* 45
Percentage of Albanians in Army Quadruples *[MIC]* 45

Council of Europe Summit Continues in Vienna

Czech President Addresses Summit

AU1410105093 Prague TELEGRAF in Czech 9 Oct 93 pp 1, 7

[President Vaclav Havel's speech at Council of Europe summit in Vienna on 8 October: "Vaclav Havel: Europe Cannot Afford a Third Failure"]

[Text] Vienna ("jkr" correspondent)—A Council of Europe summit meeting of state and government heads—which is the first meeting of the supreme representatives of the Council of Europe member states in its 44-year history—opened in Vienna yesterday.

The summit is being attended by eight presidents, 16 prime ministers, and many other officials from governments and important international institutions such as the European Parliament and the EC. The Czech Republic is being represented by President Vaclav Havel and First Deputy Foreign Minister Alexandr Vondra. The conference was convened at the suggestion of F. Mitterrand as one way to reinforce the influence of the Council of Europe on the European situation.

We are presenting the full text of President Havel's speech:

Esteemed Presidents, Prime Ministers, esteemed summit of the Council of Europe: I believe that all of us—whether we come from the west, east, south, or north of Europe—agree that the common basis for all European integrative efforts is the wealth of our shared values and ideals. Regard for the individual human being and his or her freedom belongs here, as do the principles of civic society and the state based on the rule of law, democracy and a pluralist political system, the market economy, decentralization, the will for coexistence, mutual understanding and creative collaboration between various peoples, ethnic, religious and cultural groups, and civilizations in the spirit of universality, and the unity in variety and joint responsibility for peace, security, and freedom of all. This spiritual basis of European civilization is rooted in the millennia-old history of our continent, its many mutually influenced spiritual traditions, and the numerous good as well as bitter experiences. Following the fall of communism, our continent has an excellent chances gradually to unite on this basis and eventually become—for the first time after a long period, if not the first time ever—one of the points of stabilization in the world today.

Despite the general agreement regarding the values on which European integration should be based, this integration is stumbling today, four years after the collapse of the Iron Curtain, over a great many obstacles, and many people even doubt that it can be successful, i.e. that it can lead to a Europe that will guarantee that everyone has a feeling of wellbeing, that nobody feels oppressed or threatened, and that no one has reason for confrontation.

What is the cause of this contradiction? How is it possible that so soon after the bipolar division of Europe collapsed, at a time when it seems that everybody longs for the same thing, we suddenly have so many doubts? Why does something that seemed within reach at the beginning of 1990 look so far away today?

I have a very strong feeling that all the diverse causes of this situation have one thing in common—the false impression that the great European task ahead of us is a purely technical, purely administrative, or purely systemic issue, and therefore it will suffice to invent the most ingenious structures, new institutions, and all the time new legal norms and regulations; that it is enough to discuss ad infinitum, or rather dispute, certain technical matters, without the will on the part of the negotiating partners to change anything, their customary considerations or their stereotyped actions. Thus, the changes which should be implemented by various systemic modifications get completely lost in the network of discussions about these changes. Hence what should simply be a means to an end becomes the main topic. That necessarily diminishes the very possibility of reaching a consensus.

All the large supranational empires or alliances in history that lasted for any length of time and that somehow or other in their time enriched human history not only had their own fundamental ideas and their leading spiritual flow, but they were also ready to guarantee these ideas and sacrifice much to implement them in practice, because everybody knew that the sacrifices were worth the goal. Thus, it was not a matter of certain proclaimed values, but rather a generally shared feeling of their ethically binding nature.

I am afraid that this is precisely what is lacking in today's Europe. We argue about quotas, tariffs, and interest rates. We are trying to push through our partial, and often very egotistic interests—be they geopolitical, economic, or otherwise. We hope to solve the minority problem by deciding how many hours children should receive instruction in their native tongues, or what road signs should be bilingual. Thus, we succumb far too often to the idea that if we find a compromise to which everybody agrees, we have won. Nevertheless, the administrative acts, general agreements, and high-sounding declarations that emerge from long series of negotiations will hardly save us unless they are an expression of the common European will. After all, only this will can guarantee that they will not remain just a piece of paper.

The greatness of the idea of European integration on democratic foundations is incorporated, among other things, in the fact that this integration should—and this is the only way it can be implemented—overcome the old Herderian idea of the national state as the pinnacle and purpose of the national existence, and thereby enable all nations to realize fully their national sovereignty within the framework of a civic society built by a supranational community. This idea is so great because

it will smother the demons of nationalism, the chief instigators of today's wars, and enable nations to live in peace, security, freedom, and prosperity as a result of giving up something of their immediate interests to be multiply rewarded by fulfilling their long-term objectives.

In simple words, today's Europe lacks ethos, imagination, magnanimity, and the ability to see beyond the horizon of immediate specific interests—be they party-related or otherwise—and to resist the pressures of various lobbies. It is unable to identify itself completely with the true sense and objective of the integrative endeavors. It is as if Europe were simply falling short of its real and profound responsibility for itself as an entity and thereby for the good prospects of all those who are and will be living there.

Is it possible that we really cannot learn our lesson? Twice in the 20th century, Europe has paid tragically for the narrowmindedness and low-level interests of its democracies. First, when these democracies failed in the face of Nazism, retreated, refused to sacrifice anything to counter the roots of this evil, only to pay later a millionfold in the struggle against its developed form. Second, when they allowed Stalin to grab half of our continent and put a block on its history, which is returning today in a tragic manner—not only to those who shed the Soviet yoke, but to everyone.

According to the old saying, "all good and bad comes in threes." Nevertheless, democratic Europe cannot afford a third failure.

I am afraid that the third failure is looming. I do not mean only the hesitant caution and reluctant waiting that today typifies the attitude of advanced Western Europe toward the postcommunist states, but, above all, its actions to date in serious trials such as its attitude toward the events in Bosnia-Herzegovina and the entire former Yugoslavia. Instead of making the preservation of precisely those values on which the new Europe should be based—i.e. a civic society based on the peaceful coexistence of various ethnic groups and cultures—the objective of the peace negotiations, they are increasingly clearly turning to negotiations on the borders of tiny ethnically cleansed states as have been demarcated in the combat of illegal armies. The internationally recognized multinational state is subdivided according to the dictates of fanaticized warriors. Such action, however well meaning—after all, Chamberlain meant well, too—means, by extension, giving a blessing to the idea of "the ethnically pure state" and denying the idea of a civic community. We keep negotiating, we are drowning in compromises, changing maps, reading the wishes of the ethnic cleansers even before they are spoken, and increasingly forgetting the fundamental values on which we would like to build the future design of our continent. We are thereby cutting off the very branch on which we are sitting.

The reason for this sad state of affairs is simple: It is rooted in the feeling that the challenge of history can be outsmarted, and in the ostrich-like conviction that a magnanimous and sacrificial engagement can be substituted by a mere reconciliation between combatants and giving in to their demands.

The former Yugoslavia is the first big, and today the most openly seen, test of Europe in the era that began with the end of the Cold War. Of course, this is not the only test.

Another is incorporated in the question of how we are going to cope with the temptation to open the back door to the demon of national collectivism by putting seemingly innocent emphasis on the collective rights of minorities and their right to self-determination. This emphasis, possibly at first sight a very appealing one, could be—in its actual outcome—a reason for fresh anxiety and tension, because its logical consequence is doubt about the integrity of individual states and the inviolability of their current borders, and by extension, the legitimacy of all postwar peace treaties. Such experiments are dangerous above all because instead of aiming at the future, they look back, and because they make problematic the very principle of a civic society and the inalienable rights of the individual as well as the certainty that only democracy, individual rights and freedoms, and the civic principle can guarantee the truly full development even of that level of the human identity that comprises a person's national allegiance.

Today's Europe has to face a multitude of such tests and traps. We cannot pass over them in the delusion that we do not have to give up any of our diverse partial interests and that we do not have to accept the new Europe as a radical ethical imperative, but rather that it would be enough within the framework of the tried and tested practice under the policy so far of bargaining, haggling, setting up commissions, traveling from one conference to another with briefcases full of papers that wrap disconcertingly ignoble interests in elevated words.

If certain European states do not rid themselves of their subconscious efforts to attain a dominant position and create their own spheres of interest, if they do not ward off the attempts to fool history by making the European idea just an exalted theatrical scene behind which they can mostly feather their own nests, if the West does not rid itself of its protectionist egotism and if the postcommunist states do not radically deal with all the dark spirits released by their newly acquired freedom, then today's Europe will hardly be able to answer the great challenge of the time and is unlikely to fulfill the chance that it has.

The objective of the Council of Europe, this oldest of European institutions, is to cultivate the values from which the spirit and ethos of European integration are to grow, and project them onto the international legal standards. If the main task of Europe today is, as I claim, to discern the spirit of its integration, grasp the ethical

commitments thereby implied, assume in practice and not just as a gesture the new type of responsibility for itself, then the Council of Europe can play an irreplaceable role.

The Czech Republic would welcome this, and is ready to do anything in its power for this objective.

Slovakia's Meciar Addresses Summit

AU1310114393 Bratislava SLOVENSKY DENNIK in Slovak 11 Oct 93 pp 1, 6

[TA SR report: "The Summit Adopted the Vienna Declaration"]

[Excerpt] Vienna—[Passage omitted]

New Security System

Europe needs a new architecture and, in this context, also a new security system, said Slovak Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar in his address at the Council of Europe summit on Saturday [9 October].

He noted that there would not be any safe state on the continent unless a system is established that would provide security guarantees for everyone. He cited the tragedy of former Yugoslavia as an example demonstrating the absence of appropriate security instruments.

In his address the prime minister went on to say that tension in Europe did not arise only as a consequence of nationalism, but also as a consequence of unemployment, starvation, the loss of certainties, and the economic crisis. Speaking about the economic aspects of European developments, he raised the question whether the states of Western Europe were capable of carrying out three steps at a time: the deepening of European integration, the extension of the EC, and the creation of a single all-European market. He said that a new pan-European agreement on a common market space in the style of the Marshall Plan should be concluded.

Vladimir Meciar pointed out that the democratic changes in Europe did not concern only citizens and states but that they should also affect pan-European institutions, either by means of their adaptation to the new situation or by the initiation of a new Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe that would bring a new impetus. Speaking about the issue of ethnic minorities, he noted that policy on minorities had firmly defined limits. He added that this is not the first time that Europe is dealing with these problems. According to his words, history has already experienced the attempt to grant collective rights to minorities, which led to ethnically secluded territories. "Therefore, we do not advocate the establishment of collective rights but support full respect for the human and civic rights of every individual," he said literally.

In conjunction with the Balladur Plan, the prime minister said that one could not accept the part of the plan that speaks about the possibility of preventive changes to borders in order to satisfy the demands of minorities. He warned that there was a difference between the rights of minorities and the nationalism of minorities. He also said that the problem of ethnic minorities did not concern just the countries of Central and Eastern Europe but that it was a problem of Western Europe as well.

After the end of the conference, Slovak Prime Minister Vladimir Meciar called the results of the Vienna forum a contribution and an impulse to the process of establishing a new arrangement of Europe. According to the prime minister, the deliberations were imbued with an intensive working spirit. He emphasized that personal contacts among statesmen have been reinforced and described the organization of the summit by the Austrian hosts as outstanding.

Bavarian Official on Slovak, Czech Policies

AU1310195593 Prague CTK in English 1250 GMT 11 Oct 93

[Text] Bonn, Oct 11 (CTK)—The signing of Association Agreements With the European Community (EC) on October 4 was an important step for the Czech Republic and Slovakia on their path to a fully-fledged EC membership, Christian Schmidt, foreign political spokesman for the Bavarian Christian Social Union (CSU) stated in Bundestag today.

But he criticized Slovak moves regarding the ethnic minorities as well as Czech inflexibility concerning the Sudeten Germans' demands.

The law adopted September 22 does not allow non-Slovak citizens to use female names according to their own mother tongue rules Hungarian female names end with 'ne.' It only does not compel them to use the Slovak female ending 'ova.'

Some 600,000 ethnic Hungarians and 5,000 ethnic (Carpathian) Germans live in Slovakia which has a population of 5 million.

Schmidt called little comprehensible the new law on use of names in Slovakia which could be understood only as an attempt to persecute the ethnic minorities living in Slovakia which ran counter to the European spirit. In connection with this, he mentioned the ethnic Hungarians and Carpathian Germans.

The Czech refusal to recognize the right to return of Sudeten Germans is short-sighted and unfriendly towards Europe, Schmidt said.

Some 2.5 million Sudeten Germans were transferred from Czechoslovakia after World War II and their property was expropriated.

The Czech Republic has refused to conduct official talks with representatives of Sudeten Landsmannschaften.

Whoever wants to be part of the EC, must modify its laws in line with the criteria and human rights valid in

the EC. This refers to the freedom of settlement, too, stated Schmidt, urging a dialogue between the Czech Republic and Sudeten Germans.

'Captain Dragan' Trains Italian Irredentists

93BA1512A Ljubljana SLOVENEC in Slovene 18 Sep 93 p 6

[Article by Vinko Zalar: "'Garibaldi' Over Istria"]

[Text] Koper—Last Saturday the Trieste IL PICCOLO, as part of a rather extensive article from its associate Mauro Manzino about the situation in Serbia, also published a brief report on the Garibaldi Battalion, a group of Italian volunteers who are supposed to have been trained in a certain region in Italy, in order then to use military actions against the Croatian Army to help Istria and Dalmatia to become part of Italy again. In its report, the newspaper cites coverage by Belgrade's BORBA, which, on 10 September, published an interview with the Serbian Captain Dragan (Vasiljkovic). In a statement for BORBA, Captain Dragan confirmed that he was the instructor for the Italian volunteers, but he claimed that the Italians were being trained for those purposes at sabotage-reconnaissance centers in the Serbian Krajina and not in Italy. IL PICCOLO adds the explanation that Captain Dragan is a very famous professional soldier in Serbia, that he was even a candidate in the elections for president of Serbia, and that he has established a special fund for war invalids. At the same time as BORBA, the usually well-informed SLOBODNA DALMACIJA commentator Srecko Jurdana also published the news about how Captain Dragan was supposed to have trained a battalion of volunteers from Italian neofascist circles, in the vicinity of Knin. To be sure, the rumors about this are not any particular surprise, since the Italian press has already reported on the existence and training of sabotage groups of neofascists, who are waiting for an appropriate moment to intervene in Istria. One can also hear about this from Istrian emigrant circles in Italy, where those who are supposed to have been recruited into those units claim that there are three training centers, located in the area between Verona and Milan. The Trieste neofascist secretary Roberto Menia periodically also brags about such successes; he is also known in Koper and Piran, where during the last two years he has arrangedd two semipublic demonstrations with flyers, flags, and speeches in Tito and Tartini Square. The neofascists are already supposed to have established some of their cells in Istria, Menia claims. After the bombing attacks in several Italian cities, Prime Minister Carlo Azeglio Ciampi, at the beginning of August, also reported in the Rome parliament on such preparations: "In connection with the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, groups of extremists in our country have discovered new possibilities for their effective military interventions."

Yugoslav Staff Reportedly Bombed Own Embassy

AU1310121793 Tirana ATA in English 1114 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Report by the Ministry of Public Order]

[Text] Tirana, October 13 (ATA)—The Public Order Ministry reports that on October 11, at about 2100, within the surrounding wall of the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana, in its back part, there was a rudimentary explosion packed in a plastic bag.

The investigation group, made up of experts in various fields, came immediately on the spot.

The chemical expertise of the remaining material in the spot showed that the substance has no destructive and harmful effect for the people.

From the preliminary investigation, the information of the Ministry of Public Order and testimonies by eyewitnesses it comes out that the explosive has been placed by the Embassy staff itself. Besides, on September 30, 1993, at the time when the Central Commission for the Solution of Incidents was holding a meeting in Tirana, there was an attempt to carry out such an act in the same place. After investigation, it was proved that the authors of the act were the Embassy staff members.

The Ministry of Public Order confirms that its measures to secure the Embassy are perfect and under such circumstances it is impossible for an outsider to carry out such an act.

Investigation is going on.

Meksi Congratulates Papandreou on Election Victory

AU1310174293 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1430 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] On the occasion of your appointment as prime minister of Greece, I would like to send you my warmest congratulations and best wishes for the progress, prosperity, and well-being of the friendly Greek people, as well as for the success of your lofty mission. This is stated in the telegram Prime Minister Meksi sent to Andreas Papandreou. It goes on to say: It is my pleasure to confirm that my country is prepared to contribute to the development of relations of good neighborliness and mutual cooperation between our countries. I believe that through joint efforts we will create the essential favorable climate to enable these relations to develop in the interests of our peoples, the preservation of peace and stability in the Balkans and beyond, and the integration of the countries of our region in the European processes.

Please accept, Your Excellency, my highest considerations, the telegram concludes.

Zhelev Stresses Importance of Land Restitution

AU1310195193 Sofia BTA in English 1640 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Breznik (western Bulgaria), October 13 (BTA)—Bulgarian President Zhelyu Zhelev today arrived in Stanyovtsi near Breznik to hand titles to land to 139 farmers.

Dr. Zhelev said he insisted that land expropriated under the communist regime be returned in real boundaries, as only rightful owners can manage it properly. Farmers who own their land are the most efficient, as they have the strongest incentive, the president said. Bulgaria should have a land market, President Zhelev said. In this way those who wish can farm land and others can sell it, he said.

"We should not fear land restitution, nor give in to suggestions this would bring back the wooden plough. On the contrary, it will let everyone decide how to manage it," the president said. He said it would be a good step for the government to assist farmers through lending.

On many occasions President Zhelev has spoken for speeding up the land reform. The cabinet led by Lyuben Berov this summer committed to giving back 60 percent of farm land to owners by this year's end.

Daskalov Tells EC of Economic Prospects

AU1310070393 Sofia BTA in English 1650 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] Sofia, October 12 (BTA)—Bulgaria is the only country which has signed a Europe agreement and whose interim agreement on trade with the EC has not come into force and we are greatly concerned by this fact, reads a memorandum handed today by Bulgarian Foreign Minister Stanislav Daskalov to the ambassadors of the EC-member states. This has actually placed this country in a discriminatory situation and the prospects of Bulgaria's economic development are particularly unfavourable because of the losses sustained by this country as a result of its strict observation of the embargo against Serbia-Montenegro.

We asked the ambassadors of the EC-member states to consider once again the gravity of the interim agreement issue, Foreign Minister Daskalov told journalists after the handing of the document. The delay in its coming into force contradicts the declaration signed at the Copenhagen summit for a quick integration of the East European states into the European economy, Bulgaria's chief diplomat explained. We very much hope that the agreement will come into force after the November session of the Council of the Foreign Ministers of the EC-states, Foreign Minister Stanislav Daskalov said.

Minister Details Progress of Land Reform

AU1310070493 Sofia BTA in English 1554 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] Sofia, October 12 (BTA)—Nearly 50 percent of the land subject to restitution will be given back to its owners by the end of this year if it goes at its present pace, Deputy Minister of Agriculture Ventsislav Stoyanov told a regular briefing at the Ministry of Agriculture. He cited information about the progress of land reform in Bulgaria which, as he said, show the land restitution has been gathering speed over the past month and gives ground for optimistic prognosis.

According to data released by the ministry, 622,827 hectares of land have been restituted in existing or restorable physical boundaries and another 722,250 hectares—through land division plans. On the whole, the title to a total of 1,345,077 hectares was restored, it represents 28.31 percent of all the land subject to restitution. 561 land division plans have already been drawn up, only a month ago there were 341 of them, i.e., 215 plans, or 40 percent of their total number, were drawn up in the month past, the deputy minister of agriculture said. 450,000 land owners have been put in possession of a total of one million hectares of land in advance. This means that 2,337,081 hectares or nearly 50 percent of the arable land is now in private hands.

About 83,000 complaints for 165,874 hectares of land have been filed about the decisions of the municipal land commissions. Most of the complaints concern land commissions' refusal to acknowledge owners' affidavits.

Only 805 title deeds have been issued so far. According to Mr. Stoyanov, the main reason for it is the high fee which an owners has got to pay for having a title deed issued to him. However, in future the absence of title deeds may seriously hamper the establishment of a genuine land market.

SDS Leadership Views Reaction to Moscow Events

AU1210094493 Sofia DEMOKRATSIYA in Bulgarian 6 Oct 93 p 1

["Declaration of the Union of Democratic Forces' National Coordinating Council and Parliamentary Faction:" "A Principled Approach Against Political Cynicism"]

[Text] Immediately after the recent events in Moscow began, the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] first declared its categorical support for President Yeltsin and the democratic forces in Russia through its address to Bulgaria and the statements of its leaders. Stemming from our principled position we did this long before we were sure what the final outcome of the bloody events would be.

The delayed reactions of other political forces and institutions, as well as the ambiguous and delayed position of

the Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] on this matter, proved that the events in Moscow could have had a profound influence in Bulgaria, and that in our country the forces of the communist past are still ready to utilize every opportunity to seek revenge and hinder the progress of the democratic reforms.

We consider as overt cynicism the attempt to divide the responsibility for the blood that was spilled between President Yeltsin and his opponents, and DUMA's claim that the drama in Moscow is a result of the fact that in Russia there is no party such as the BSP. The BSP's behavior both during the time of the Moscow coup in August 1991 and during the current events proves that for the former communists the only road toward returning to power passes through fear, violence, and bloodshed.

The SDS does and will do everything possible to prevent the danger of similar events in our country. We are convinced that through their vote in the coming early parliamentary elections our people will state their categorical NO to communism in Bulgaria.

This document was unanimously adopted by the representatives of all parties and organizations in the National Coordinating Council and all deputies of the SDS parliamentary faction.

Tomov Interviewed on Reaction

AU1210094893 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 7 Oct 93 pp 1, 3

[Interview with Aleksandur Tomov, chairman of the Civil Alliance for the Republic, by Valelriya Veleva; place and date not given: "Many Ghosts Haunt Bulgarian Political Life, the Army Is a Compensating Force"]

[Excerpt] [Passage omitted] [Veleva] Why do certain political forces in Bulgaria speak frankly about curbing the president's prerogatives and prepare constitutional amendments?

[Tomov] This is their business, but they will have difficulties in putting this into effect. I think that any constitutional amendment in this sense is ridiculous. Many ghosts haunt Bulgarian political life, and our politicians are not sufficiently stable to resist certain rumors and petty hints. A vicious circle has emerged: The Communists invent something and publish it, and the politicians bite on it and begin to issue denials. Or, the politicians themselves invent rumors and then deny them. This is even more ridiculous. This is precisely the basis for the fear that Zhelyu Zhelev could usurp power by utilizing his limited constitutional prerogatives. But this is impossible. Nor do I think that the Army in Bulgaria would dare do anything of this kind.

Bulgaria is a small country, Mrs. Veleva. It depends on other factors, and the Bulgarian Army is not like the Russian Army. By definition it cannot have independent actions. If a Bulgarian general attempted such an action he would simply be committing suicide, and his action would not produce any essential consequences for the country. The Bulgarian Army is a compensating force, it is not a basic force.

[Veleva] Then how are we to understand the hesitant position of the state institutions on the events in Russia?

[Tomov] In this context it is logical to ask ourselves what caused the delayed reaction of our political forces? The president was late with his reaction. He did not react as categorically as he did in 1991. The reaction of the prime minister was also delayed, while the foreign minister still has not assumed a public position. The Bulgarian Socialist Party [BSP] also was rather wary and its reaction was inadequate. I think that a position on which events throughout the world depended should have been defended, rather than a person. If the Khasbulatov-Rutskoy line had prevailed, the world would have faced a new Cold War. Russia would have turned into a closed system and Bulgaria would have lost vital markets. The position of the Union of Democratic Forces [SDS] again demonstrated their proverbial irresponsibility toward the national interests. The ambassadors in Bulgaria were confused by all this.

[Veleva] Was this inadequate reaction an expression of fear or inadequate political competence?

[Tomov] I think that it was rather a sign of inadequate political competence. Usually, competence in politics is measured by knowledge. Many politicians in our country have sufficient knowledge, but knowledge is one thing and reactions something else.

[Veleva] Some personalities in the Civil Alliance for Democracy [GOR] are saying that you will leave the BSP parliamentary faction. Is this true?

[Tomov] This issue will be discussed at the GOR conference. There is such an opinion, but I do not think that this is the most important issue.

[Veleva] In what sense is this not the most important issue?

[Tomov] It is not the most important issue from the timing point of view. In politics the implementation of goals depends on timing. At the present moment this is not the most topical issue.

[Veleva] It is claimed that the BSP will win the eventual elections. In this case are you not exposing the party's flanks by dividing its supporters?

[Tomov] These are still frivolous statements because there still have not been any electoral studies or evidence. The only thing that I could say is that the GOR is developing well, it is growing, and is on its way to obtaining a mass character. GOR activists are amid a fruitful campaign aimed at establishing new structures. My optimism is legitimate, and it is growing daily.

[Veleva] Will you seek coalition partners?

[Tomov] We will seek a coalition based on goals, programs, and tangible, specific, and practical factors, rather than ad hoc considerations. We will propose a specific program to change the country's economic policy and stabilize our political life.

General Petrov, Greek General Sign Agreement

AU1210214793 Sofia BULGARSKA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 7 Oct 93 pp 1, 3

["Additional Measures to the Vienna Document of 1992 on Strengthening Confidence and Security Between the Republic of Greece and the Republic of Bulgaria," signed in Athens on 4 October by Army General Lyuben Petrov, chief of the Bulgarian General Staff, and Dimitrios Skarvelis, chief of the General Staff of the National Defense of Greece]

[Text] The chief of the General Staff of the National Defense of Greece and the chief of the General Staff of the Bulgarian Army, Bulgaria and Greece being CSCE members, met on 4 October 1993 in Athens.

Recalling their countries' obligations springing from the Helsinki Final Act, the Stockholm Conference's document, The Paris Charter of New Europe, the Paris Joint Declaration, the Vienna Document of 1992, and the Helsinki Document of 1992;

Expressing again their conviction that bilateral and multilateral efforts must be directed toward further developing the CSCE process in its all component parts, which together represent a uniform and complete entity;

Noting the importance of the process of military openness and contacts, something facilitated also by the seminars on military doctrines, conducted in Vienna within the CSCE;

Aiming at making a positive contribution to strengthening confidence and security in the Balkans and Europe through their joint efforts;

Noting that the contribution of all states in the region will be especially beneficial for strengthening security and confidence in the Balkans;

Confirming their intentions not to violate the interests of third countries in the field of security at any stage;

Recalling that they preserve their right to be or not to be members of alliance treaties;

Noting that their previous rights and obligations related to previous judicial or political agreements will not be affected;

Taking into consideration the Treaty on Friendship, Good Neighborly Relations, Cooperation, and Security Between the Republic of Greece and the Republic of Bulgaria of 7 October 1991;

And assessing the positive role of the Additional Measures to the Vienna Document of 1990 on Strengthening Confidence and Security Between the Republic of Greece and the Republic of Bulgaria, and the elaborations of those measures, adopted in accordance with the Vienna Document of 1992 on strengthening confidence and security between the two countries;

DECIDED to adopt and apply a new text of improved bilateral measures on improving confidence and security, which supplement the Vienna Document of 1992, in the following zones:

a) A zone on the territory of the Republic of Bulgaria, which borders on Skrut, Dupnitsa, Samokov, Pazardzhik, Plovdiv, Dimitrovgrad, Biser, and Mandritsa;

b) A zone on the territory of the Republic of Greece, which borders on Mega Dherio, Aisimi, Nea Makri, the Aegean coast, Salonika, and Rodopolis.

The new measures include the following:

First Measure

1. The two sides will inform each other in advance about the conduct of military activities, when:

—no less than 7,500 soldiers, including auxiliary troops take part in them;

—no less than 200 combat tanks take part in them;

—no less than 200 artillery systems with caliber of at least 100 mm take part in them;

—and when the troops are organized in a division structure, or at least in two structures, equivalent to a brigade structure, which do not have to necessarily be subordinate to the same division.

Second Measure

Each of the two sides will invite observers of the other side to monitor the military activities, subject to a preliminary announcement. Such activities will be the subject of monitoring when:

—the number of the participating troops personnel, including the auxiliary troops, is 9,000 or more, or;

—when 250 or more tanks participate in those actions, or;

—when more than 200 artillery systems with caliber of at least 100 mm. take part in the actions.

Third Measure

In addition to the stipulations of the Second Measure, each side will invite, once a year, additional observers of the other side when there is military training at the level of at least a reinforced batallion (a batallion which includes 3-4 motorized riflemen companies, one tank company and one artillery battery), batallion tactical

group (a batallion tactical group includes 3-4 infantry companies, one tank company, and one artillery battery).

Fourth Measure

1. In addition to what is stipulated by the First Measure, in implementing the measures on strengthening confidence and security in the region of the Bulgarian-Greek border, the two sides will inform each other about every military activity at the level of an enforced batallion (or a batallion tactical group), or at a higher level, which is about to be implemented by the sides within 15 km of their common border.

Fifth Measure

In addition to the quotas envisaged by the Vienna Document of 1992, the two sides have the right to conduct one inspection and two visits on the territory of the other side, in order to assess the implementation of the Additional Measures on Strengthening Confidence and Security.

Each side will refrain from conducting additional assessment inspections and/or visits on the territory of the other side, when such inspections and/or visits are conducted by a third country.

Sixth Measure

Regardless of the stipulations of the First Measure, the two sides will inform each other as soon as possible, but no later than 42 days in advance, about the conduct of mobilization steps in the zone relevant to this document, when the following personnel participates in the mobilization steps:

—3,500 reserve soldiers at the division level;

—1,500 reserve soldiers at the brigade level;

—and 1,000 reserve soldiers at the regiment level.

Each side will inform the other side as soon as possible in writing, through diplomatic channels, and in accordance with the forms and contents of paragraphs 40, 41, 42, and 43 of the Vienna Document of 1992, but no later than 42 days in advance about relevant military actions in the zone of application, in accordance with the First and Fourth Measure.

The length and other conditions related to the assessment monitoring, inspections, and visits, will be implemented according to the instructions and procedures of the Vienna Document of 1992.

The two sides will continue to use the points, determined by their General Staffs, for relaying and receiving the announcement related to the additional confidence and security measures, that have been agreed upon.

The two sides will improve this document if this appears necessary during the process of its implementation.

The measures adopted by this document are politically binding and will be enforced as of 5 October 1993.

This text has been composed in Athens on 4 October 1993 in three equally binding copies in Bulgarian, Greek, and English. The English text has priority in the case of any contradictions.

Colonel General Dimitrios Skarvelis, commander of the General Staff of the National Defense of the Republic of Greece.

Army General Lyuben Petrov, commander of the General Staff of the Bulgarian Army.

SDS Rally Marks Election Victory Anniversary

AU1310070193 Sofia BTA in English 1948 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] Sofia, October 12 (BTA)—The Union of Democratic Forces (SDS) marked the second anniversary of its victory in the elections for the 36th National Assembly with a rally under the motto "let us say no to communism." In November 1992 after losing a vote of confidence sought by him, the then prime minister and incumbent leader of the SDS handed in the resignation of this country's first totally non-communist government since 1944. A month later MP's of the parliamentary group of the SDS left or were expelled for having supported the cabinet of Prof. Lyuben Berov. Thus the SDS ceded its leading position in parliament.

"Elections!", "Victory!", "Down with the communists!", were the slogans of the rally which filled the large square in front of the St. Aleksandur Nevski Cathedral. "Should we have preserved our majority in parliament with the help of those who have turned into mere satellites of the communists?," Filip Dimitrov asked criticizing the cabinet of Lyuben Berov for its anti-national and anti-social policy. According to Prof. Aleksandur Yanchulev, mayor of Sofia elected on the ticket of the SDS, the coalition made some mistakes of local, regional and national scale which are now being analyzed. Stefan Savov, former National Assembly chairman and now floor leader of the parliamentary group of the SDS, said that the union continues to be the largest political force in Bulgaria and will win the next elections. He said that today the parliamentary group of the SDS moved a bill proclaiming the communist rule in Bulgaria after 1945 illegal.

Ivan Kurtev, SDS chief secretary, said that the rally has also been called in response to the attempts of the communists in Central and Eastern Europe to launch a counter offensive and pointed to the latest events in Russia and the election results in Poland. "This cannot happen in Bulgaria because the SDS is now the only formation in Eastern Europe which remained united by its blue ballot paper," Filip Dimitrov said.

The rally continued with a concert by popular Bulgarian singers whose songs came to symbolize the SDS already before the elections of October 12, 1991.

Klaus: Economic Reform Has Been Completed

AU1410102993 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 13 Oct 93 p 1

[Report by "(hm,tma)": "Klaus Reported the Completion of the Main Part of Reform"]

[Text] Prague—The toughest steps and measures in the economy have already been taken. This is what Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus said yesterday, thus confirming his statement in Plzen on 11 October when he said that economic reform had been completed. "Our situation is like that of someone whose leg was broken but his bones have healed. He still needs therapy to strengthen his leg," Klaus said yesterday.

The liberalization of domestic prices and foreign trade, the internal convertibility of the koruna, and quick privatization are three basic pillars of the reform process. The first three conditions were met in the first two years of the economic transformation. The liberalization of prices was introduced on 1 January 1991. The state only occasionally keeps an eye on prices, such as rents, for example. The privatization process is proceeding fast, and the second wave of coupon privatization will make it proceed even faster. As of this year, we have another "pillar" of the reform process—the new tax system. Originally, it was not planned to introduce this system so soon.

Klaus, Dyba Decline To Comment on Price Controls

AU1210175293 Prague CTK in English 2222 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Prague, Oct 8 (CTK)—Czech Premier Vaclav Klaus today refused to comment on the claim made by economics minister Karel Dyba that the Czech Economy could not afford a monthly inflation rate - recorded for September - of 1.4 percent.

Klaus also chose not to respond when asked whether the government would consider imposing price controls if inflation continued to rise at such a rate.

Dyba said on Thursday, the month-by-month inflation rate of 1.4 percent is high and I can say that we just cannot afford it... If the trend continues, the government will be forced to take very hard and very unpopular measures.

Dyba also declined to say what measures the government would use to fight inflation and, like Klaus, he refused to confirm whether price controls would be adopted.

A ministry official said the issue would probably be dealt with at a special cabinet meeting to be held on Monday [11 October], and added that Dyba did not want to comment on the issue what measures the government would consider until after the meeting. The ministerial meeting had originally been called to address issues concerning the National Property Fund.

The larger-than-expected September increase in inflation may make it difficult to keep inflation below the government-set target rate of 20 percent.

Zieleniec Rejects Central European Alliance

AU1210175693 Prague CTK in English 1632 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Washington, Oct 8 (CTK)—Central Europe cannot be left for long in a security vacuum as this could be filled in an uncontrollable way, Czech Foreign Minister Josef Zieleniec told journalists today when he spoke about his talks with u.s. representatives.

An alternative security system—such as a Central European Alliance—is being discussed, but this would be a very bad alternative for the Czech Republic as well as for security in Europe, Zieleniec stated.

Zieleniec told Czech journalists that during his talks with u.s. representatives he stressed that Central Europe and its security was a global strategic problem.

Zieleniec addressed the U.N. General Assembly on Wednesday and met with State Secretary Warren Christopher on Thursday [7 October].

Lithuanian Defense Minister Arrives on Visit

LD1110215393 Prague CTK in English 2039 GMT 11 Oct 93

[Text] Prague, oct 11 (CTK)—Lithuanian Defence Minister Audrius Butkevicius, who arrived on an official visit to the Czech Republic this evening, is to sign an agreement on cooperation with his Czech counterpart Antonin Baudys.

Butkevicius is making the visit at Baudys' invitation.

According to the Czech Defence Ministry's press department, the two ministers should also exchange views on current domestic and foreign military policy questions, including the situation in Russia.

The official discussions, in which other members of the Lithuanian and Czech delegations will take part, are planned for Tuesday morning. After the meeting, Butkevicius will visit the Aero Vodochody airplane-producing facility. In the afternoon, he will review the exercises of UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] troops in Cesky Krumlov, South Bohemia.

On wednesday, butkevicius will visit the Army Academy in Vyskov, South Moravia and the Ceska Zbrojovka weapons manufacturers in Uhersky Brod, South Moravia. He will return to Lithuania Thursday morning.

Baudys, Butkevicius Sign Agreement

LD1210180093 Prague CTK in English 1428 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] Prague, Oct 12 (CTK)—An agreement on bilateral military cooperation, in which both sides undertake to

cooperate as part of the realisation of the conclusions of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) was signed today by Czech Defence Minister Antonin Baudys and his Lithuanian counterpart Audrius Butkevicius, who is in Prague at Baudys' invitation.

Under the agreement the two countries will also cooperate in the creation of military guidelines and exchange observers for manoeuvres. They will also help each other in the education and training of officers, Baudys said.

The ministers are also to talk today about European security questions and cooperation between the Baltic states, the Czech Republic, Poland and Hungary.

Baudys emphasised that the aim of the talks which are being held by military leaders from Eastern Europe and the Baltic states was to inform each other of their viewpoints and ideas on European security, and to contribute to the easing of the dialogue with European Community countries and with NATO.

Baudys Reports on Czech UNPROFOR Units

AU1210162493 Prague CTK in English 1906 GMT 10 Oct 93

[Text] Prague, Oct 10 (CTK)—Some Czech units of the UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] forces in the former Yugoslavia are stationed directly at places of contact between Serbs and the Croatian Army in Serbian Krajina where they separate the fighting sides, Czech Defense Minister Antonin Baudys said tonight.

Baudys, who returned from a weekend visit to the Czech UNPROFOR battalion, said after his return to Prague that in addition to monitoring activity, the soldiers were protecting the lives and personal security of about 122 Croats.

The Czech battalion is assessed as the only impartial one, a quality which is a fundamental condition for the UNPROFOR units' activity, Baudys said. He explained this meant that they did not prefer any side, are not involved in various deals and provided objective information.

The Czech battalion left for the former Yugoslavia in April to replace the former Czechoslovak unit in the area of the Pljesivica lakes. The Slovak Army has formed its own engineering battalion.

Kocarnik Claims Inflation May Exceed 20 Percent

AU1210175093 Prague CTK in English 2251 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Prague, Oct 8 (CTK)—Czech Finance Minister Ivan Kocarnik allows for the possibility that the overall price growth in 1993 may slightly exceed the envisaged 20 percent rate, the Finance Ministry's Spokeswoman Ludmila Nutilova told CTK tonight.

This is due to the introduction of value added tax at the beginning of the year. In January and February the price growth was higher than the expected 6-7 percent, and reached 8.5 percent and 1.3 percent, respectively Nutilova said.

Consumers prices, whose fluctuation indicates inflation, rose by 1.4 percent in September against August, according to preliminary data from the Czech Statistical Office (CSU) released today.

On Thursday [7 October], Economics Minister Karel Dyba said, the month-by-month inflation rate of 1.4 percent is high and I can say that we just cannot afford it... If the trend continues, the government will be forced to take very hard and very unpopular measures.

Kocarnik believes this is a seasonal fluctuation which was recorded last year too, and which is included into estimates of the yearly index development. The growth in consumer prices in September stems mainly from the fluctuation of food prices which depend on harvest timing, Nutilova said.

The September growth was due particularly to higher food prices, up by 3.3 percent. But compared with last December, or the same period of last year, the growth was the smallest of all items - 11.6 percent and 18.1 percent respectively.

The lowest price increases were registered in September in non-food commodities and in public catering - 0.7 percent. The increase in public catering prices, which had been growing since September 1992 the most, thus reached 26 percent for the whole year.

Service prices went up by 0.8 percent from August to September, and their growth from last December was the biggest of all sectors under survey: 20.4 percent.

The index of average overall consumer prices reached 121.2 percent in the third quarter of 1993 compared with the same period last year. (ednall)

Comments on Unemployment Rate

LD1310115393 Prague CTK in English 1059 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Prague, Oct 13 (CTK)—The independent daily MLADA FRONTA DNES quotes today Czech Finance minister Ivan Kocarnik as saying that unemployment in the Czech Republic is higher than official statistics show.

This is due to the Czech methods of counting the unemployment rate being different from those used in the West. The difference is about three quarters to one per cent. If we say that there was a 3.2 per cent unemployment rate in our country in the end of September, the real state was about 4.2 per cent, Kocarnik is quoted as saying.

The Labour Ministry recently published figures putting the late September unemployment rate at 3.17 per cent, while job centres from the worst hit regions report an unemployment rate of some 7.7 per cent, the daily notes.

Until recently, women contributed to a large extent to the Czech population's general employment. However, the present natural giving up jobs by women is not reflected by

unemployment statistics, Kocarnik says. If it were so, the unemployment rate would be far higher, he stresses.

The Czech Republic's low unemployment rate is also due to a boom in the private sector, developing only since recently, and in services, which swallow a great number of people. The low unemployment rate is also caused by many firms, which expect a revival of their production and are not laying off their workers appropriately, the paper says.

Jindrich Vodicka, Czech minister of labour and social affairs, told MLADA FRONTA DNES on Tuesday that the low unemployment was one of the factors contributing to the stabilisation of the society. The number of people who visit job centres every day proves that the economy has begun functioning normally, Vodicka is quoted as saying.

Military Intelligence, Counterintelligence Merge

AU1310154593 Prague CESKY DENIK in Czech 8 Oct 93 pp 1, 2

[Report by Marek Vitek: "There Will Be Three Intelligence Services, but Not One Will Be Abolished"]

[Text] After the new bill passes in parliament, the Czech Republic will have three intelligence services, but not one of the existing services will be abolished. Military intelligence and military counterintelligence will merge.

This follows from statements made by the chiefs of three out of the existing four intelligence services. The Security and Information Service [BIS] and the Office for Foreign Contacts and Information—the civilian intelligence service—will be preserved. The military intelligence and military counterintelligence services will merge.

According to information provided to CTK, interim BIS Director Stanislav Devaty failed in his efforts to integrate the Service for the Protection of Economic Interests (SOEZ) into the BIS. The sphere of activity of SOEZ, whose director is Jan Sula, partially overlaps with that of a similar BIS department. "We deal with organized crime, such as money laundering, corruption, criminal activities linked to privatization, etc.," J. Sula said. However, the Council for the Coordination of Secret Services—which decided to change the secret service system—did not deal with the SOEZ issue. "For a long time, we have not been perceived as an intelligence service. This became clear two months ago at a meeting of the Council for the Coordination of Secret Services. We are subordinate to the Czech Republic Police," Jan Sula said. The SOEZ has the same rights as the criminal police. Interior Minister Jan Ruml said that when the report on the security situation in the Czech Republic was discussed in the Defense and Security Committee yesterday, it was thought that the SOEZ could be given a new sphere of activity. "According to a preliminary agreement with the Finance Ministry, the SOEZ could be transformed into a so-called 'tax police,'" Ruml said. The tax police, together with other financial bodies, would deal with tax evasion.

When searching for the best model for our secret services, it was considered that we could use one from countries with similar conditions to ours. This is what Colonel Petr Luzny, director of Military Defense Intelligence, told CTK. "I believe that the system in which military intelligence and counterintelligence are merged in one body is completely satisfactory for the Czech Republic. This system is quite normal elsewhere in the world," P. Luzny said. He refused to give any information on whether the newly established secret service—which is a military intelligence body— will be subordinate to the Defense Ministry or to the General Staff. "Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus said that he himself would inform the mass media," he said.

New Chairman Says SDL To Be Left Oriented

AU1310072993 Prague CTK in English 1951 GMT 9 Oct 93

[Text] Brno, South Moravia, Oct 9 (CTK)—The Party of the Democratic Left (SDL) will be a left-orientated, non-communist party, ready to cooperate with all political parties from the center to the left, Josef Mecl told CTK today.

Mecl was elected SDL chairman at the SDL's national conference today. He was supported by 120 out of the total of 145 valid ballots cast.

Asked how many members the SDL had, Mecl said that about 10 000 memership cards have been distributed since July.

He pointed out that with the average age of 40 years of its members, the SDL was younger than other left-orientated parties.

The SDL has been created by reform-minded members of the Communist Party of Bohemia and Moravia (KSCM) after the KSCM's 3rd congress in June which rejected a proposal to change the party's name and to make it into a modern left-orientated party.

National Property Fund Budget Finalized

LD1110140693 Prague CTK in English 1321 GMT 11 Oct 93

[Text] Prague, Oct 11 (CTK)—The budget of the National Property Fund (FNM) for 1994 will be a balanced one - even counting its originally suggested contribution to the state budget in the amount of 18.3 billion crowns (about 610 million USD), said Czech Premier Vaclav Klaus after ministers met with FNM Chairman, Tomas Jezek, today.

The chairman told reporters that the FNM would not have to issue debentures to finance the portion earmarked for the state budget, as he had predicted a few weeks ago, because large reserves had been found in the estimated expenses for 1994. Jezek had said earlier that the fund could only come up with 10 billion crowns for the 18.3-billion crown figure it was required to give the state budget.

These large reserves were partly guarantees which the FNM provides as credits, about which the government decided (now the guarantees are being shared with the state budget). The funds were also derived from excessive expenses allocated for the environment which would be used only in 1995.

Total revenues generated by the FNM should reach 40 billion crowns, which is more than one-tenth of the state budget, stated Klaus.

Trade Deficit Reported in Republic for August

AU0610204993 Prague MLADA FRONTA DNES in Czech 4 Oct 93 p 14

[Report by "(tma)": "Five Months Ended in Trade Deficit"]

[Text] Prague—The Czech Republic's trade balance incurred a deficit in August. For the first time, a deficit also appeared in trade with Slovakia. Nevertheless, there is a surplus of 5.3 billion korunas [Kc] over the first eight months, of which Kc5.1 billion is in trade with Slovakia. The fact that the total volume of foreign trade is increasing is a positive factor. This is a sure indication that the Czech economy is opening up to other markets. The volume of foreign trade increased by 14.7 percent in the first eight months of this year compared with the same period last year. This was mainly due to the dynamic growth of imports which increased by 15.9 percent. Exports increased by a slightly lesser rate of 13.6 percent. The largest surplus is in trade with the EC countries (Kc9 billion) and developing countries (Kc9.5 billion). A deficit appeared in trade with the European Free Trade Association countries (Kc6.5 billion) and other advanced countries (Kc6.9 billion).

Basic foreign trade figures (in thousands of korunas, with transportation paid to the borders of the country of the supplier)

Overall Figures

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	January to August
imports	10,825	27,645	32,157	30,833	31,511	33,104	29,251	28,232	223,558
exports	11,167	26,712	39,306	30,538	29,972	31,236	28,753	25,234	228,918
balance	6,342	- 933	7,149	- 295	1,539	- 1,868	- 498	- 2,998	5,360

Trade With Slovakia

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	January to August
imports	2,300	4,977	6,400	5,692	5,907	6,024	4,580	4,437	40,317
exports	3,400	6,486	7,986	6,623	6,355	6,545	4,912	3,172	45,479
balance	1,100	1,509	1,586	931	448	521	332	- 1,265	5,162

Agreement on Swiss Financial Aid Package Signed

AU1210174893 Prague CTK in English 2220 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Text] Prague, Oct 8 (CTK)—An agreement for a financial aid package worth 30 million Swiss francs was signed today by Czech Economics Minister Karel Dyba and Swiss Ambassador to the Czech Republic Sylvia Pauli.

The funds will go to finance projects in the areas of health care, the environment, energy and infrastructure development.

The aid package is part of the Swiss Government's assistance program to central and East European countries.

After the signing of the agreement, ambassador Pauli Said that the money would be used to pay for Swiss equipment and services supplied to Czech partners. Switzerland has already signed a similar agreement with Slovakia.

Dyba said that the credits could be used over the next two years and were meant particularly for those projects for which it would be difficult to obtain financing from commercial sources.

When asked about the Czech Government's new philosophy towards foreign aid, Dyba said the government intended to shift its focus from consulting and technical aid to specific financial contributions to institutions and companies. In this respect, he appreciated the aid granted by the Swiss Government.

Dyba noted that the Czech Republic had experience applicable in countries such as Russia and Ukraine and was able to send Czech experts there as advisers. He added that financing for Czech advisers from those European Community members that grant funds to countries of the former Soviet Union would be welcome.

Arms Factory Rejects Foreign Investment Offers

AU1310123493 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 6 Oct 93 p 9

[CTK report: "The Czech Arms Factory Wants To Improve Its Reputation Without Foreign Capital"]

[Text] Uherske Hradiste—"The market value of the Czech Arms Factory [Ceska Zbrojovka] in Uhersky Brod

increased by some 30 percent after a contract was signed for the purchase of a new IBM system called CIMAPPS [expansion unknown] for production planning and control. The system is worth 2.5 million German marks." This is what Miroslav Duda, director general of the company, said at a general meeting of the Czech Arms Factory. No dividends will be paid out to the 22,000 individual shareholders and 45 investment funds. The general meeting decided to use the 1992 profits for the company's development.

In the first four months of last year, when the company was owned by the state, its profit was about 38 million korunas [Kc]. In the first eight months after the shareholders' company was established, the company's profits exceeded Kc50 million. The company's yearly turnover is expected to reach approximately Kc1 billion, which is about 25 percent more than last year. It is expected that at least Kc14 million will be paid out in dividends next year.

In the past few weeks, the share price of the Czech Arms Factory on the stock market slightly declined to reach Kc950, while the trading volume was minimal. In the RM-S [electronic system for stock trades] trading system, the trading volume reached Kc187,000 and the price was Kc900 in the fourth round, which means that the total volume was approximately Kc77,000 higher than in the third round, while the price declined by 4 percent.

The Uhersky Brod company sells 12 percent of its production on the domestic market, while the rest goes to its regular partners in 60 other countries. About 50 or 60 percent of exports are CZ-75 and CZ-85 pistols. The rest are small and larger caliber rifles and air guns. "The tests conducted on our pistols in Japan, the United States, and Switzerland confirmed their good quality. A German technical magazine, DEUTSCHE WASN JOURNAL, ranks our CZ-75 pistols as second best in the world, and awarded us the silver medal for the CZ-572 FOX pistol," Duda said.

The arms factory plans to increase the calibers of the CZ-75 and CZ-85 pistols up to the caliber .22 long rifle size. This will enable the pistols to use ammunition that costs up to a quarter less. Production of the "Kozlice" hunting gun has been resumed, and additional improvements to pistols and rifles are planned. The "Lada" army system has been completed. It comprises a submachine gun, a short-barrel submachine gun, and a hand-held machine gun. "When making comparisons with similar weapons made in Switzerland, we obtained the same results for our prototypes, but our weapons are lighter," Miroslav Duda said.

Insufficient production capacity is the company's main problem since it cannot react immediately to demand. In the last three years, the number of employees has been approximately 2,700. Half of them are skilled workers, 25 percent are graduates from secondary schools, and 5 percent are university graduates. Staff turnover is about 10 percent. The skilled workers are hired to work in production. The plan is for the average monthly salary of a worker to reach Kc6,000 this year.

The Czech Arms Factory held talks with a number of foreign partners on establishing a joint venture. "However, we finally decided to remain a purely Czech company. We will test our ability to compete, and I believe that even without foreign capital, we can retain our position," the director general said.

Moravcik: NATO Membership 'Priority' Over EC

AU1210120293 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 Oct 93 p 6

[Report by "pes": "Getting Closer to NATO Has Priority for Bratislava"]

[Text] Frankfurt, 8 October—Russian President Yeltsin's letter to several Western governments, which expressed his country's reservations against a quick expansion of NATO into Eastern Central Europe, caused a stir among the addressees. The countries that want to join NATO, however, do not seem to be deterred. In an interview with FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE, Slovak Foreign Minister Moravcik said that his government was not surprised by Yeltsin's letter. "We knew before that Russia was skeptical about a quick expansion." By wanting to join, the Slovak Republic certainly does not want to isolate Russia in Europe. It is the Western Alliance's task to convince Moscow that this goes for all potential new members. Moravcik said that perhaps NATO could come to an agreement with Russia.

For the Slovak Government, getting closer to NATO has priority over membership in the European Community, which is also on its agenda. The association agreement concluded with the European Community is currently the best solution for Slovakia. According to Moravcik, the country is not economically ready to become a full member of the European Community. A gradual integration into the NATO security framework could, however, create the right climate for the young state's economy to take off more easily. It is very important to create stable conditions. "Never again do we want to find ourselves outside the structures of a security policy," said Moravcik.

A small country like the Slovak Republic feels immediately affected by events such as the escalating power struggle in Moscow. A member of Moravcik's staff added, "We get scared easily. This is why we want to join NATO. The Alliance should not become another big brother. We imagine it to be more of a family." The Bratislava government has no illusions of the NATO members' willingness to accept new members. "We know that NATO does not have any firm plans at the moment," said Moravcik. Therefore, his country is not aiming at a firm agreement now. But, by steadily intensifying cooperation, relations should be created that could lead to full membership sometime in the future. It is not Slovakia's foremost aim to achieve military integration within the Western Alliance. NATO is seen more as a political organization, and Slovakia wants to politically contribute to NATO. Moravcik does not see his country as competing in "a race towards Brussels," particularly against the Czech Republic. "Such a race would not be in the interest of the parties concerned," said the minister.

National Party's Cernak on Relations With Meciar

AU1310104793 Bratislava SLOVENSKY DENNIK in Slovak 6 Oct 93 p 3

[Interview with Ludovit Cernak, chairman of the Slovak National Party, by Peter Toth; place and date not given: "Ludovit Cernak's Milliongate"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Toth] Mr. Cernak, some time ago you said that your lawyer would deal with the case that we are calling "Milliongate." [Prime Minister Meciar accused Cernak of demanding 1,000,000 Slovak korunas for his party]. Will the courts be dealing with the Cernak-Meciar case soon?

[Cernak] I have no influence in the matter. In a very short time, I will be taking civil action over Meciar's statements. [passage omitted]

[Toth] There have recently been rumors that certain members of your party held discussions with the prime minister—behind the back of the Slovak National Party chairman. Messrs. Andel and Moric were mentioned in this connection. Is your position in the Slovak National Party safe?

[Cernak] This is a rather complicated question. I have to say in no uncertain terms that none of my colleagues have spoken with Mr. Meciar behind my back. There were meetings at which I was not present, but I knew about them. My colleagues told the other side that I knew about the meeting and that they would inform me about its contents. Mr. Moric is the only person who has violated this rule quite frequently. It is not clear whether he discussed solely professional matters with the prime minister or whether their discussions had political overtones. Our party bodies should investigate this. I believe that our party should finally set the goals that we want to achieve. We cannot achieve our goals if we behave like Mr. Moric. For example, at a news conference he spoke about himself and not about the policy of our party. That is all I have to say about Mr. Moric and people supporting radical solutions. Our party and its leadership are working in a coordinated way.

[Toth] As an opposition party, what will your party do to hold more discussions with the government?

[Cernak] Why are you hurrying us into these talks? We cannot solve the problems of the Slovak political scene if we perceive it as a struggle by the opposition against the coalition, or as a fight between dissatisfied members of the ruling movement and the movement as a whole.

[Toth] If our problems are not caused by disputes between the ruling movement and the opposition, can we infer that they are caused by certain individuals?

[Cernak] That is a more correct description of our problems. Our congress obliged us to work in a broad coalition. When we held coalition talks with the For a Democratic Slovakia Movement, we wanted also to

acquire the support of other parliamentary parties. Because of the hostility of the leaders of certain parties, the For a Democratic Slovakia Movement did not accept our suggestion to invite more political parties to the talks. The collapse of the coalition talks clearly indicated that agreement is impossible on the existing political scene. There are two possibilities: Either a miracle will happen, that is, the people who have been unable to reach agreement so far will realize their responsibility toward themselves and others, or a solution will be found which will be implemented without them.

Commentary Criticizes U.S. Report on Rights

AU1310205293 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 9 Oct 93 p 12

[Commentary by Milan Rusko: "Is This by Chance?"]

[Text] "We consider the protection of individual rights to be at the heart of the solution to the problem of minority rights; this is completely in harmony with the concept for a civic society based on fundamental human values. Our explanations met with understanding from all our partners," said Foreign Minister Jozef Moravcik on Thursday [7 October] evening at a news conference held after his return from the United States.

A report entitled Human Rights and Democratization in Slovakia published a few days ago by the U.S. Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe (the Helsinki Commission), however, does not testify to much understanding.

Minister Moravcik has said that he does not know whether the members of the group who drafted the report were ever in Slovakia. Nevertheless, the report cites the sources used by the authors. These included, for example, documents such as the Helsinki Final Act and the UN Charter, an article from KULTURNY ZIVOT, reports from Radio Free Europe, and so on. It even refers to PRAVDA (of 4 December 1992) in one instance. This was a TA SR item, according to which the use of Hungarian names for Slovak towns and villages was prohibited in a television report.

These names and the first names of new-born children—and, in the meantime, surnames—are one of the main benchmarks testifying to the violation of human rights in Slovakia. The authors emphasize that this trend has been especially noticeable since the breakup of the Federation. They also refer to the "SMENA case," the Trnava University case, and the proclamations against gypsies, Czechs, and Jews. It is certainly necessary to condemn them, because they are a sign of ignorance.

However, the report's authors also take exception to things that are normal even in the United States, for example, to the post-election "change of guard." They do not consider the assumption of key posts in the state administration and state government by the victorious political party—led by the "former communist and boxer Vladimir Meciar"—to be right.

A special passage is devoted to the rights of the Romanies. To make it easier to understand, it also refers to them as "gypsies," which is the name given to them in the West. The statement made by the members of the U.S. Congress that "under the post-war communist regime in Czechoslovakia, Romany women were forced to undergo sterilization," may be excused by their lack of information about the issue, but when the authors juxtapose this with the mass deportation of gypsies to concentration camps during the war and quote the statement made by Vladimir Meciar in Spisska Nova Ves that "we have to view our Romany fellow citizens as a problem group," it takes on a base undertone, especially when this is soon followed by the construed conclusion that "the high percentage of illiteracy, disease, poverty, and imprisonment—as well as their displacement caused by the restructuring of the Slovak economy—makes the Romanies an easy target for social dissatisfaction."

When Minister Moravcik spoke about this document, he said—diplomatically—that he considers it to be very imprecise. Certain facts are mentioned in it in such a context that justifiable doubt is cast on its credibility, which may arouse suspicion of a deliberate lack of objectivity.

Or, should the report be interpreted differently—as the imposition of high standards? Does this also apply to the race riots in Los Angeles or the burning down and murder of foreigners, including children, in Germany? What about the bloody battles with Kurds in Turkey? What about the latest British plans to provide support only to those divorced and unmarried mothers who undertake not to have any more children, because—apparently—"children from single-parent families have a lower intellectual level"?

Many of those who receive a copy of this report—and all the states participating in the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe will receive it—could think that the human rights situation in our country is catastrophic, especially if they have never been to Slovakia.

UN Supports Complaint About Obstruction of Danube

LD1410083193 Budapest MTI in English 0748 GMT 14 Oct 93

[Text] Washington, October 14 (MTI)—The United Nations Security Council, reacting to a Hungarian complaint, on Wednesday unanimously approved a presidential statement, in which it voices anxiety over the fact that two Serbian organizations continue to obstruct international shipping on the Serbian and Montenegran sections of the Danube.

The Security Council termed the practice of levying duties on foreign ships that use the Danube for transit shipping as a violation of international obligations.

Hungarian U.N. Ambassador Andre Erdos forwarded a letter to the council on Monday, in which he pointed out that the Serbian "White Rose" and the "Orthodox Unity-New Byzantium" organizations have, since mid-July, continuously obstructed shipping along the Danube's Serbian and Montenegran sections, violating the Security Council's relevant resolutions, as retribution against countries which observe the obligations arising from the Security Council sanctions.

The ambassador indicated that 12 convoys were stopped on the Danube section on October 6, and 25 on october 13, including one Hungarian. The crew of the ships are under psychological pressure, and shots had been fired in certain cases.

Erdos said Hungary had turned to the Security Council in view of the gravity of the situation. He voiced anxiety as the Yugoslav authorities have done nothing to eliminate the obstacles, in spite of their earlier promises, and are even tacitly encouraging the two organizations that obstruct shipping.

He recalled that the Security Council declared, in a statement in February, that it condemns all retaliatory actions from the part of Yugoslavia.

The Hungarian ambassador also noted that the Yugoslav authorities continue to impose duty on ships that cross across the Danube section under their jurisdiction, thus openly violating the Danube agreement. As of August 30, the "Serbian Republic of Krajina" has also levied duty on ships travelling between the 1433 and 1288 kilometres of the Danube.

The Hungarian ambassador said the possibility exists of further retaliatory measures from the part of the Yugoslav authorities and the Krajina Serbs, who cast some sort of blame on Hungary for the sanctions introduced against them.

"The presidential statement of the Security Council confirmed that it is completely unacceptable for Yugoslavia to apply retaliatory steps against states which fulfil their obligations arising from the U.N. Charter," Hungarian U.N. Ambassador Andre Erdos said.

Humanitarian Aid to Vojvodina To Increase

LD1310103993 Budapest MTI in English 0934 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Budapest, October 13 (MTI)—Hungary's Government intends to increase its humanitarian assistance to ethnic Hungarians in Vojvodina, with the Foreign Ministry spending more on food and medical supplies for them, Foreign Affairs Spokesman Janos Herman informed journalists.

He added this meant no change in Hungary's position regarding U.N. sanctions against rump Yugoslavia, as consignments would be sent with the permission of the sanctions committee.

Jeszenszky on Possibilities of NATO Membership

AU1310152993 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 12 Oct 93 p 3

[Interview with Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky by Csilla Medgyesi; place and date not given: "The NATO-Russian Security Guarantee Is Not the Adequate Form"]

[Text] Some kind of joint NATO-Russian security guarantee can hardly be an adequate form to guarantee the security of Central European countries, including that of Hungary, Geza Jeszenszky told MAGYAR HIRLAP. According to Jeszenszky, Hungarian foreign policy would not be disappointed if, at the January NATO summit, even a decision of principle was not made on the admission of our region's countries.

[Medgyesi] Would it be satisfactory for Hungarian foreign policy if the United States and Russia jointly gave security guarantees to the Central and Eastern European countries as was reported by NEPSZABADSAG based on U.S. statements, or are we insisting on an organized framework such as NATO membership?

[Jeszenszky] I do not see a big gap between the two views. This idea comes from traveling Ambassador Strobe Talbott, with whom I had a chance to discuss this issue briefly on the occasion of the UN General Assembly, just as I had done with Russian Foreign Minister Kozyrev a few days earlier during my official visit to Moscow. Therefore, the idea is not new to me. In my view, our task is to find an adequate formula that will guarantee the security of Central European countries. I do not think that this can be provided by some kind of joint NATO-Russian security guarantee. We can start from what was expressed in a letter by Prime Minister Antall to Russian President Yeltsin. According to this, Hungarian, just as U.S. and other countries' foreign policy, considers it indispensable for Russia to maintain organic partnership relations with the pillar of the European security system, namely NATO. We are convinced that NATO should not be extended against Russia because it would be very unfortunate if some kind of buffer zone emerged between the two.

[Medgyesi] You have recently held talks with your Russian counterpart both in Moscow and in New York. In your view, which is the real Russian view: Yeltsin's letter warning about the NATO membership of Central European countries, or his statement made in Warsaw that Moscow's security would not be threatened by the admission of these countries into NATO?

[Jeszenszky] It is a characteristic of the Hungarian and the world press that they search for sensations and for what can frighten people. Yeltsin's letter to the NATO member states does not mean a break with his former views and it is not in sharp contrast with his earlier statement in Warsaw. Both contain that Moscow acknowledges the right of Central European countries to conduct completely independent foreign policy—which can include NATO membership. The emphasis—which might be clearer in Yeltsin's letter—is on the notion that Russia should not be excluded. This is in complete accordance with the attitude of Hungarian foreign policy. The shift of emphasis between Yeltsin's two statements were somewhat exaggerated by their interpretations or perhaps by the Russian events, which could have been understood in a way that the letter was some kind of gesture to the Army. I do not think that this is the case. Hungary continues to trust in the Russian changes and in the strengthening of democracy. We consider it important for this democracy to receive foreign encouragement and that its opponents do not receive anything that they can use in their argument. As I am aware of the Russian domestic political background of the events, I believe that these apparent contradictions can be resolved.

[Medgyesi] Would it be a disappointment for Hungarian foreign policy if, at the January NATO summit, not even a decision of principle was achieved on the possibility of Central European countries becoming NATO members, provided that they reach a predetermined level of development? General Secretary Manfred Woerner recently talked about this in Washington.

[Jeszenszky] It would not be a disappointment. We are familiar with the Western way of thinking and it is malleable and changeable. The consultations we have been and will be having with the leaders of the United States, other NATO countries, and Russia might be suitable for finding adequate formulas that correspond to Hungarian and Central European interests.

Interior Minister Boross Views Elections, Budget

AU1210093893 Budapest MTI in English 2050 GMT 10 Oct 93

[Text] Budapest, 10 Oct (MTI)—The Hungarian Government will definitely not pass any decisions prior to the 1994 elections that would serve to popularize merely the coalition parties, but would cause damage for the country on the long-range, Hungarian Minister of the Interior Peter Boross said, in an interview in Hungarian Television's weekly political programme "The Week" on Sunday evening [10 October].

Boross is substituting for Hungarian Prime Minister Jozsef Antall, who is undergoing medical treatment abroad.

The numerical majority of the Hungarian Democratic Forum's group of MPs in parliament has diminished, and it thus remains to be seen whether parliament will be able to act as a genuine legislative body until the 1994 elections, and to approve laws that require a two-thirds majority.

According to Boross, the only problem for the government coalition can be the approval of the 1994 budget bill. In the course of voting for this, the parties will not first and foremost be voting on the law, rather on the date of the next elections. Inasmuch as the government's budget bill does not pass, then it could, in principle, become necessary to bring ahead the elections.

However, the minister added that the budget also decrees on how the country's operation should be financed in case the budget is not approved.

Free Democrat Chairman Views Party's Position

AU1310134793 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 9 Oct 93 p 9

[Interview with Ivan Peto, chairman of the Alliance of Free Democrats, by Dezso Pinter; place and date not given: "A Person Who Thinks He Knows Everything Can Fail Miserably"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Pinter] What sorts of issues does the Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ] definitely wish to discuss in public?

[Peto] We will focus on economic and social problems because their solution will decide the vital national issues.

[Pinter] At the expense of which issues do you wish to achieve a society-wide debate on these problems?

[Peto] Mainly at the expense of resounding slogans. We think that it is not possible to talk about vital national issues in general terms; it is the conditions for resolving these issues which have to be established. For example, if we look at the indeed saddening decrease of the Hungarian population, we have to realize that, rather than in the number of births, the problems lie in the population's health conditions. The unacceptable data on the causes and tendencies of deaths can only be changed in the right direction through finding real solutions to the economic and social problems, rather than through slogans and good wishes. We have the same attitude when we examine other social issues, we will reveal our opinion in accordance with this and in the election campaign, we will obviously ask questions from the candidates of other parties in front of the broadest public.

[Pinter] Very many people are worried that the coming months will be lost to society, and they will be insignificant from the point of view of solving the real problems.

We are not talking about a little time because the establishment of the coalition and the government program after the elections will also take some time. Is this waste of time indeed necessary?

[Peto] [SZDSZ Parliamentary Group leader and election list leader] Gabor Kuncze presented a so-called call for transition to the SZDSZ's National Council which is enough to dispel such worries. It would be good if the current government and opposition parties and other responsible forces that form the political situation like the interest representation groups, would agree on some basic issues without the limiting force of formalities. This agreement could limit the unavoidable negative consequences of the transition. [passage omitted]

[Pinter] Do you think that, regardless of this call, more will be revealed by the SZDSZ's and Parliament's behavior in the 1994 budget debate and voting?

[Peto] Not at all. The budget is not a simple mathematical task; rather, it gives a true picture of a government's activities. This is why I cannot agree with the Hungarian Socialist Party's [MSZP] suggestion that, together with the already agreed amendments, we should all accept the budget presented by the government to Parliament. Through doing this, rather than ensuring stability, we would say that we accept the government coalition's policies in the past few years which have led to this budget, as if this had been the only possible politics and this budget was the only acceptable outcome. What we are saying is that we would be at a different point if the politics had been different in the past years. I do not exclude the possibility that in the current situation this is the best possible budget from this government, but this is unacceptably little for us to be able to say yes to it.

[Pinter] Are you sure that the government that came into office in 1990 will have to take the country to the next elections?

[Peto] This coalition will be dissolved after the elections and it can already be seen that, in this setup, it will under no circumstances be able to work as a government force any longer. The question is reasonable: If this can already be seen now then why do we have to wait until spring 1994? However, the parliamentary system has its own logic: A government can stay in power before its mandate expires as long as its parliamentary majority makes this possible. This is shrinking all the time but the current government still has a legislative majority. It seems that this government wishes to use its time—in accordance with its mandate—to the last minute and this is certainly lawful. However, other points of view also exist. If the elections are between 3 May and the middle or end of June then the government can only be formed in the middle of the summer, which will make the beginning of work rather difficult. It would be in the country's interest if we came closer to the method used in 1990 and the new government could be formed in April or May.

[Pinter] Certain morals and limitations that were not so long ago accepted with great passion will probably become looser as the elections come closer. It is rumored that people filling public administration, economic, and financial positions—whose fate is somehow linked to the current power—have cautiously started to make inquiries of the assumed new government forces. Have you seen any of this?

[Peto] Naturally, yes. Hungary does not yet have the tradition that state or public administration staff only represent professional viewpoints and they do not, without principles, get close to a momentary parliamentary majority. We have already seen coat-turning and will see it in the future, too. However, if the SZDSZ becomes a government party, apart from people in explicitly political positions, it does not want to remove anyone from their jobs just because he was appointed by the previous government. We judge everyone on the basis of his performance. Naturally, this might not be good enough assurance for those who confused public service with party tasks or who worked to fill their own pockets and became corrupt. It is no accident that the SZDSZ has recently been talking very much about corruption and the deterioration of public morals which damages the country.

The change of the government might be the last chance for Hungary to introduce the positive European—but not Italian—norms, namely that corruption should not have a ground. No one can expect that, in exchange for a vow of allegiance to us, we will be lenient to the slightest extent toward those who committed illegal acts or who achieved financial or other advantages through illegal means. We will be incomparably more consistent and stricter than the current government.

[Pinter] If the voters put you into a governmental position, will you have enough people to adequately represent the Free Democrat views in the specific areas?

[Peto] It is very likely that a coalition government will be formed and, in this, we ourselves would like to define what we undertake. There are only a few areas for whose direction we do not have any good candidates. In our view, ministers of course have to be experts as well as politicians; at the same time, the directors of the various areas do not necessarily have to come from the parties' ring of attraction, they must mainly be experts.

[Pinter] Are you indeed prepared now?

[Peto] Yes. Naturally, it has to be known that tasks that have no precedents have to be solved and no one knows the answer to many questions. It is no secret that we do not have a privatization plan that would satisfy the requirements of justice and efficiency at the same time. Someone who thinks he knows everything and insists on dogmas can make big mistakes. It is important that irresponsible promises are not made and that we can admit to our mistakes.

[Pinter] Are you not afraid that the parties that will form the future coalition will become too distant from each other during the election campaign?

[Peto] Rather than on possession of power, the SZDSZ insists on the assertion of principles that are very well worked out and have been proved in many countries. If we had to work together with parties that make irresponsible election promises or whose statements are irreconcilable with the SZDSZ's ideas then we would forgo our participation in the coalition. We will not make any compromises with anyone and for any reason which destroy our character or undermine our credibility.

Dunai Firm To Supply Parts for Swedish Planes

AU0810162693 Budapest MAGYAR NEMZET in Hungarian 8 Oct 93 pp 1, 5

[Unattributed report: "Hungarian Spare Parts for Swedish Fighter Planes"]

[Excerpt] According to our information, the Dunai Airplane Enterprise Ltd. will supply spare parts for Swedish fighter planes. Representatives of SAAB [Svenska Aeroplan AB] and of this Hungarian enterprise are expected to sign an agreement to this effect next year. General Director Peter Geza Kovacs could only tell us that his enterprise did not deny that it would like to participate in aircraft manufacturing.

In any case, our information is in harmony with the ideas formulated in official places on supplying the Hungarian Army. According to them, it would also be expedient to have Hungarian enterprises produce spare parts for products purchased from foreign suppliers. Besides, the name SAAB is not unknown to our readers: At the time of the negotiations on Russian supplies to pay off the former Soviet state debt to Hungary, some people claimed that it would be better for us to purchase Swedish Grippen fighters instead of MiG-29s.

At the same time, in view of the lack of an adequate financial background, government officials called any such idea an illusion. It is obvious, however, that if an agreement is reached between SAAB and the Dunai Airplane Enterprise Ltd., this will have an effect on the Army's military technology development.

As military expert Gyorgy Szentesi told us, the Grippen fighter is the first combat aircraft among the so-called turn of the century types which is already on the production line. The peculiarity of the Grippen—compared with the similar F-22 manufactured by the United States, the French Rafale, or the joint Western European Eurofighter 2000—is that a small country developed it for itself. The Swedes plan to replace all their current combat aircraft with this model by the end of the first decade of the next century. [passage omitted]

Pawlak 'Favorite' Choice for Prime Minister

LD1410121293 Warsaw PAP in English 1152 GMT 14 Oct 93

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 14—President Lech Walesa on Thursday [14 October] said that leader of the Polish Peasant Party (PSL) Waldemar Pawlak is his favourite for the post of Poland's prime minister.

President Walesa, holding a press conference during a break in the first meeting of the new Sejm (lower house) said he would not block Pawlak's candidacy for the post of the prime minister.

SLD To Propose One Candidate for Prime Minister

LD1310140093 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1300 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] The Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] and the Polish Peasant Party [PSL] have signed a coalition agreement concerning the formation of a government and parliamentary coalition. Both groupings have decided to put forward PSL Chairman Waldemar Pawlak for the post of chairman of the Council of Ministers and to present this decision to President Lech Walesa.

Aleksander Kwasniewski from the SLD said that the coalition will not put forward three candidates for prime minister.

[Begin Kwasniewski recording] The SLD is relinquishing its right to put forward a candidate or candidates, but it would not be a serious thing to do, in a situation when the government coalition has already decided on a sole candidate, to put forward three candidates. We are making it known in our letters, that the decision of the majority coalition in the parliament is the following: Mr. Waldemar Pawlak is the candidate.

Of course, in accordance with the prerogatives given to him by the Small Constitution, the president is entitled to take measures [as heard].

At the moment, from our point of view, this issue has no constitutional dimension—the issue of the three names is not associated with any constitutional entry, and I would like to remind the public about this—and this issue is, from our point of view, from the point of view of the SLD, now closed. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Walesa Asks for Three

LD1310134193 Warsaw TVP Television First Program Network in Polish 1230 GMT 13 Oct 93

["Special edition of the 'Wiadomosci' bulletin"; relayed via Polonia TV Network]

[Text] President Lech Walesa is still waiting for names of three candidates for prime minister, Andrzej Drzycimski, the president's spokesman, said. According to the Small Constitution, the president designates the candidate for prime minister.

Jozef Oleksy Elected Sejm Speaker

LD1410115493 Warsaw TV Polonia Network in Polish 1113 GMT 14 Oct 93

[Text] [Sejm Deputy Aleksander Malachowski] Which of you, ladies and gentlemen, is for the election of Deputy Jozef Oleksy to the post of Sejm Speaker, please raise his or her hand and press the button?

Thank you. Who is against? Thank you. Who abstained? Thank you. [applause]

I hereby state that the Sejm has elected Deputy Jozef Oleksy to the post of Sejm speaker. Four hundred and thirty seven deputies voted; the absolute majority was 219; for the election there were 357 deputies, 22 against, and 58 abstained.

Since the election has been held I now ask the new speaker to preside over the deliberations.

UD To Support Oleksy

LD1410032393 Warsaw PAP in English 2314 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 13—Chairman of the Democratic Union (UD) parliamentary floor group Bronislaw Geremek told reporters Wednesday evening that the floor group resolved to endorse the candidature of Jozef Oleksy (the Democratic Left Alliance—SLD) for the post of Sejm speaker during Thursday's [14 October] elections.

He added that the UD counts on having its representatives as both chambers' deputy speakers and that it proposes the candidature of Olga Krzyzanowska for the post of deputy Sejm speaker. He announced that talks concerning the candidature for the post of the deputy senate speaker will be held on Thursday.

Geremek disclosed that the candidature of Zofia Kuratowska for the post of Sejm speaker had been withdrawn by the UD following the decision stemming from the coalition agreement.

Participants in the Wednesday meeting of the UD floor group elected Jan Maria Rokita deputy chairman of the party parliamentary caucus. Outgoing Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka, Bogdan Borusewicz and Jerzy Ciemniewski were elected members of the UD caucus presidium while Andrzej Potocki was reelected its spokesman.

Kwasniewski Elected SLD Parliamentary Group Head

LD1310141593 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1300 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Report by correspondent Stanislawa Stec from the Sejm building—live]

[Text] [Announcer] Aleksander Kwasniewski has been elected chairman of the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] parliamentary floor group.

[Stec] This was almost certain. He had no candidate opposing him. Now the floor group is to elect a candidate for the Sejm speaker. There are two people to chose from: Wlodzimierz Cimoszewicz and Jozef Oleksy. Both of them, the SLD leader has said, share the same virtues: They are well-known, competent, and worthy of recommendation. The vote is secret. In my personal opinion more SLD deputies are supporting Jozef Oleksy. The counting of the votes will perhaps take another half an hour.

Walesa Addresses Inaugural Sejm Session

LD1410100993 Warsaw TV Polonia Network in Polish 0903 GMT 14 Oct 93

[Speech by President Lech Walesa to the inaugural meeting of the Sejm in Warsaw —live]

[Text] Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen: By virtue of the electoral decision, you have been elected to the Sejm of the Polish Republic. You have been given the deputies' mandates. Authorized by the nation, you will be exercising the highest legislative power. By virtue of the constitution, you will be authorized to appoint the government and decide upon its program. The most important decisions for Poland will be in your hands. As for what government it will be, what program it will implement, and in which direction Poland will proceed—this will all depend on you.

Ladies and gentlemen, a deputy's mandate is an expression of social trust, a great honor, but first and foremost, a great responsibility—responsibility for the nation and the state, responsibility before the nation, before the nation and not just before part of it—your electorate. I would like to stress this truth with all my power. You have to be aware of it especially now and especially in this term.

The election outcome was such that only part of the electorate found representation in parliament. The mandate for exercising power was given to several parties. This democratic verdict has to be respected: we accepted such rules of the game. The winners must remember, however, that the rules were not ideal, that they were rewarded because others were organized worse than them, because the electoral law favored those who were better organized. Those who were badly organized lost everything. I am not telling you this just to undermine the authority of the house, to weaken the meaning of the elections. I only want to make you aware of the factual, and not formal, state: one that there is no full agreement between the genuine arrangement of political powers in society and its representation in parliament. I believe, ladies and gentlemen, that you will remember this while making the most important decisions for the country. You have the mandate given to you by your electorate but you will have to make decisions on matters of the whole nation.

Mr. Speaker, ladies, and gentlemen, the beginning of the Sejm's term of office is clearly opening a new chapter in the life of the country. A new chapter but not a new era. We cannot start everything from scratch every few years. There are fundamental issues for the existence and development of the state. They cannot be undermined from the point of view of the state's interest. They require continuity, great prudence, and particular responsibility which is imposed by the Polish raison d'etat. Undoubtedly, Polish foreign policy is among them and also the economy to a considerable extent. In the latter, as is known, there exists a limited field for maneuver. One has to be aware of existing limitations. We are still balancing on the line of the safety zone. It is easy to cross it, to derange economic mechanisms, to bring the country into chaos. I would like to draw your attention to this, to call for moderation, prudence, and responsibility.

That is what I wish you, bravery but also the prudence, wise far-reaching, and balanced decisions in your work for Poland, for the whole nation. [applause]

Government Attempts To Free Alleged Arms Dealers

LD1410033393 Warsaw PAP in English 2320 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Warsaw, Oct. 13—The Polish Government is doing all it can to free the five defendants currently tried in New York for an alleged arms sale to Iraq, but its manoeuvre is rather limited, Foreign Office senior official Zbigniew Lewicki said in Warsaw on Wednesday [13 October].

The government could not request dropping the case before trial because it cannot share the responsibility if the suspects did really try to sell arms to Iraq. However, the government has been doing all in its power to defend them in the court, Lewicki said.

He also said that the case files were analysed by the Helsinki committee which found no irregularities in the procedures applied against the Polish defendants who were treated like all other prisoners. The amicus curiae letters were sent to U.S. authorities as soon as the defence council requested the rejection of the indictment.

"I am convinced that this letter has largely contributed to the judge's dropping of all the counts except one," Lewicki stressed. When the possibility of dropping the

last count emerged, the second amicus curiae letter was sent and if the defendants are convicted, the government will send another letter to reiterate the arguments concerning the violation of Poland's sovereignty.

However, the U.S. lawyer taking part in the trial Harold J. Pokel says that the amicus curiae letter was not a government move but an initiative of Prime Minister Hanna Suchocka alone. He also complained that during two Polish visits of a group of lawyers involved, none of the Foreign Ministry officials had time to meet them.

Over 15 Percent of Working-Age People Unemployed

LD1210152893 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1105 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Report by correspondent Wanda Pawlowicz from the Ministry of Labor]

[Text] [Announcer] At the end of September there were 2,830,000 people registered with employment officers. This has been reported at a news conference in the Ministry of Labor and Social Policy by the head of the department.

[Pawlowicz] The majority of the unemployed are women. There are 1,509,000 of them. Altogether 15.4 percent of people of working age have no jobs. The highest levels of unemployment continue to be recorded in Koszalin, Suwalki, Olsztyn, Elblag, Slupsk, Pila, Walbrzych, and Ciechanow voivodships. The share of unemployed there varies between more than 28 percent and 22 percent. That is a lot.

Low levels of unemployment continue in Cracow, Warsaw, and Poznan voivodships.

In September employment offices registered more than 165,000 employed. More than 12 percent of these were people dismissed from their job for reasons relating to their work enterprise. The number of people who have never had a job is 31,000 including nearly 20,000 various school dropouts.

Also in September more than 164,000 people were taken off unemployment registers, which was significantly more than in August. Forty-eight percent had found jobs, while the rest lost their unemployed status either through failure to confirm their availability for work or voluntarily. More than 5,000 people began study, while 4,000 went abroad.

The largest group of unemployed are people with either basic vocational or primary education, or even incomplete primary education. Higher education graduates constitute less than 2 percent of the jobless, which amounts to 53,800 people.

Arendarski Explains Poor Trade Results

LD1210164893 Warsaw Radio Warszawa Network in Polish 1105 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] Foreign trade results over the last 8 months were worse than a year ago. Exports are down 6 percent, while imports are up 25 percent. The reason for this state of affairs and proposed solutions have been presented by Foreign Economic Cooperation Minister Andrzej Arendarski.

[Begin Arendarski recording] This does not apply to Poland alone. I think that against the Czech Republic and Hungary we look a lot better, since over there the decline has reached double figures and in Hungary it even exceeds 30 percent.

This is connected with the following: First and foremost it is the recession that reigns in the countries of, well, Western Europe and the United States, and these are our main partners. This recession is followed by numerous protectionist practices, which are universally known in Poland. Access to these markets for our goods is simply being restricted.

On the other hand, the market that is potentially so attractive and where at one time we used to place one-third of our goods, that is now the Russian and formerly the Soviet market. There are other barriers—for instance, the fact that Russian or Ukrainian enterprises simply have no money to pay for our goods, which they need very much and would gladly buy.

So far I have only mentioned outside conditioning factors, but I should say that one should always blame oneself first. The countries that score export success in the world simply invest a lot of resources. Unfortunately, over the last few years we have been observing—I will not go into the reasons here—a great export boom, and everyone thought that things would continue like that. That is not true. That was using up simple reserves that was caused, let us say, from the shrinkage of the domestic market.

Now all this is over and if we want to place our goods in the world markets we unfortunately have to work at it, create certain organizational structures, in particular institutions to finance exports, insuring these exports and institutions that provide long-term credits. Resources and certain organizational solutions have to be brought in here.

I have to say that my department has presented this proposal to the government and it has been accepted. I always laugh that this is my present to the new government, because it will not be me implementing this. But I think that because the document has no reservations, the next minister will accept it and try to implement it. [end recording]

Iliescu Cables Yeltsin, Others About Tiraspol Trial

AU1310155693 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1500 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] In his press conference at Cotroceni Palace today, Presidential Spokesman Ambassador Traian Chebeleu broached the issue of the trial farce in Tiraspol which, according to Mr. Chebeleu, is on the point of turning into a tragedy. He said that Romania's president has asked for the urgent intervention of all international bodies to stop this so-called trial and, today, has also sent telegrams to the president of the Russian Federation, the president of the Republic of Moldova, the general secretary of the Council of Europe, Amnesty International, and the director of the CSCE Office for Human Rights and Democratic Institutions.

Foreign Ministry Condemns Trial

AU1310183693 Bucharest ROMPRES in English 1720 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Bucharest ROMPRES, 13/10/1993—The Romanian Foreign Ministry spokesman Mircea Geoana presented to the press at the Wednesday, 13 October news briefing, the position of the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the evolution of the trial of Tiraspol (in which five Romanian patriots have been indicted under the pretext of high treason in an attempt to stem the Romanians' movement for human and national rights in the so-called Dniester republic, a self-proclaimed pro-Russian splinter in the territory of the Republic of Moldova).

The spokesman said that "the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs has taken cognizance with deep concern of the prosecution's plea for capital punishment against three of the defendants dragged into the Tiraspol judicial farce," and finds that it is the duty of "the international community to interfere and render, at a moment like this, all its support to save the lives of these brave citizens of the Republic of Moldova. Romania further pledges its staunch support for this international demarche."

Melescanu Comments on Relations With Hungary

AU1210204993 Bucharest ROMANIAI MAGYAR SZO in Hungarian 7 Oct pp 1, 2

[Interview with Foreign Minister Teodor Melescanu by Laszlo Szekely on 4 October; place not given: "Time Will Make the Final Judgment"]

[Text] [Szekely] During Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszenszky's visit to Romania, you called the visit a historical event on several occasions. Enough time has passed since the conclusion of the official Romanian-Hungarian talks to exactly evaluate or reevaluate the impressions and to draw conclusions. In view of all this, do you still maintain your appreciative words regarding the importance of this visit?

[Melescanu] Yes, with one addition. This visit could indeed be a historical event from the viewpoint of our bilateral relations if the two sides make use of the opportunities that emerged in the wake of this visit with concrete actions and measures. Thus, my previous evaluation is only valid if this visit does not become part of the history of our bilateral relations as only a festive moment. Time will make the final judgment. One cannot exclude the possibility that, after some time, I will have a different view about this visit. For the time being, however, I maintain my previous evaluation, adding that we must make use of the opportunities that have emerged in the wake of this visit with concrete actions and measures.

[Szekely] As a conclusion, you said that solutions seemed to be emerging on the two issues that hinder progress on the basic treaty. Please, tell us more details about what you had in mind when you made this statement.

[Melescanu] In connection with the border clause, I said that, from my talks with Mr Jeszenszky, I drew the conclusion that the Hungarian side would be ready to accept a clause on the inviolability of borders, although the Hungarian negotiating partners said that there was actually no need for such a clause. However, the Hungarian side showed willingness to discuss this matter; moreover, the Hungarian side also discussed how they envisage the inclusion of the border clause into the text of the basic treaty. According to Mr. Jeszenszky, this could be done as a reference to the Helsinki Final Document and to other CSCE documents. I consider the acceptance of this idea to be an important advance.

On a mutual basis, we expressed our opinion about the minority issue, starting from our well-known position that whatever is good for Europe on this matter is also good for Romania. We are ready to include a formulation in the text of the future bilateral treaty with Hungary that would declare that we commit ourselves to respecting norms that are internationally valid and the proposals of various international bodies. I think that our acceptance into the Council of Europe will have a positive effect on this.

A few days ago, I talked about these issues with Mr. Maxim, who is in charge of legal matters in our ministry, and I asked him to do finger exercises like a concert pianist and work out a compromise draft formulation in the aforementioned spirit. If everything goes well, he will finish this work within one week. This would be one area in which we could advance.

[Szekely] Do you continue to be optimistic and do you believe that the text of the basic treaty can be finalized in the forseeable future and a top level signing could also take place?

[Melescanu] As we say, I am supposed to be optimistic. However, it is much more involved here, because we can bring a lot of arguments in favor of finalizing the text of the basic treaty as soon as possible and of urging the signing of the document. I would mention here essential

domestic policy considerations. The democratic changes under way in Romania and Hungary clearly enhance dialogue on every issue, including the so-called sensitive ones. Hungary recently adopted a law on national minorities and the educational law. Similarly, our educational law will be submitted to the Romanian Parliament soon. As far as I know, the National Minority Council is currently working on formulating a bill on national minorities. In my opinion, these internal processes are factors that have a positive effect on the Romanian-Hungarian dialogue.

In addition to internal processes, I would also mention here the events that have been taking place in Europe, like the Balladur plan, in which we can discover both the border issue and the national minority issue. I would also mention here the absolutely clear declarations of representatives of Western countries, declarations that exclude any misunderstanding, according to which one of the conditions for the integration of Central and Eastern European countries into European structures is the settling of relations with neighbors and the creation of normal cooperation relations between neighboring countries and even between countries of a whole region.

Romania's acceptance into the Council of Europe can also be regarded as an important factor in his matter. Within the framework of the same forum, our parliamentary representatives can have direct talks with the parliamentary representatives of neighboring countries, including Hungary's parliamentary representatives, in the presence of other countries' representatives. They can exchange views and they can present their views on the processes and social changes taking place in one country or another. At a governmental level too, structures will emerge that will facilitate a closer cooperation between our two countries on essential areas like culture, science and human rights, including the rights of national minorities.

Obviously, all these factors will accelerate the process that will bring the two countries closer to each other. This is where my optimism lies, and I hope that we will be able to finalize the text of the basic treaty and sign it before the elections in Hungary.

[Szekely] Before the elections? There are also factors that strongly slow down this process, and we should not disregard them either.

[Melescanu] We spoke very openly and honestly about this with Mr. Jeszenszky. Besides, our negotiations were held in such an atmosphere. We told him what the Romanian side wants, namely that Hungary refrain from making use of the issue of bilateral relations for political capital during the election campaign, because this would not be beneficial to the cause of bilateral contacts, and certain political circles in Romania would certainly react to such a thing, and this would only make dialogue more difficult. The Hungarian foreign minister assured us that the Hungarian side and the Hungarian Government have the willingness to sign the basic treaty with Romania before or after the elections, after an agreement is reached on a mutually acceptable formulation.

[Szekely] There can be very good relations between two countries even if they lack a signed basic treaty. Take the example of Hungary and Austria.

[Melescanu] There is no doubt about this. However, in the case of Romania and Hungary, the signing of such a document could play a positive role in improving the relations. Obviously, good relations do not necessarily depend on the existence of a political basic treaty but, in the case of these two countries, I repeat, this document could have a positive effect on the relations.

I Am Not Disappointed

[Szekely] What is your opinion about the position of the Hungarian delegation at the vote on Romania's acceptance in the Council of Europe? Did this position cause you a certain amount of disappointment?

[Melescanu] No, not at all! If we think things over properly, I might say that this position can be regarded as positive. The Hungarian abstention did not cause me any disappointment. This abstention expressed certain Hungarian reservations regarding the restructuring processes in Romania. However, these reservations cannot be serious because, in that case, the members of the Hungarian delegation would have voted against it. The doubts and reservations of the Hungarian representatives also originate from the memorandum issued by the Democratic Alliance of Hungarians in Romania [RMDSZ—UDMR in Romanian], as well as from the fact that we should present our position more clearly and more convincingly.

[Szekely] The Romanian media, the political parties in Romania, and the Romanian Parliament differ in evaluating the essence of the nine supplementary motions adopted in Strasbourg. There are people, including the representatives of the ruling government party, who regard these motions as simple recommendations; others draw the attention to the obligation to adhere by these motions. What is your opinion about this?

[Melescanu] If we look at the things from a purely legal point of view, a proposal remains a proposal, and it cannot be obligatory. At the same time, however, one must not treat these recommendations superficially. One must take into consideration that these supplementary recommendations reflect the opinion of the parliamentary meeting of the Council of Europe, and this opinion was laid down at Romania's acceptance into this body. Besides, these recommendations are in harmony with the requirements of the democratization process under way in Romania. Thus, the question cannot be asked of whether we accept them or not. The only problem is at what time and by what means should we implement them? By means of laws or by means of administrative measures? Observing these recommendations will contribute a lot when Romania's participation is examined.

[Szekely] Six months from now....

[Melescanu] Yes, six months from now. I would like to add, however, that the Hallonen-proposal refers not only to Romania but to all the newly accepted countries. One should remember, and I keep stressing this, that acceptance in the Council of Europe is not the ultimate aim, but a starting point, one of the phases of the process of democratization currently under way in Romania. I would like every political force in Romania to understand that the various international bodies and the Council of Europe work out recommendations for Romania not because they want to cause problems to Romania and thus force Romania to reject them and fight against them. This is a position originating from the times of ideological confrontation, and this also transpired in the course of the CSCE process. The Council of Europe is a club, and its members are ready to help others, mainly the young members. Therefore, we must interpret these recommendations as important help, and we do not have to ponder whether they are obligatory or not; instead, we must work on implementing them as soon as possible.

[Szekely] In your opinion, does this implementation require the modification of some articles in your Constitution?

[Melescanu] I do not think so. I am sure that my colleague, Mr. Ninosu, whom I sent the text of the supplementary recommendations, could give you a more thorough answer to this question. On the basis of my modest legal knowledge, I think that no such modification is necessary because, if I am not mistaken, Article 40 of our Constitution stipulates that, regarding human rights issues, the stipulations of international documents signed by Romania have priority over domestic legislation. However, the implementation of some recommendations might need domestic legal regulations, or administrative measure in the case of other recommendations.

Attention and Concern

[Szekely] With your permission, I would like to discuss another timely issue. You follow the reports of the Romanian Embassy in Moscow on the events in Russia every day, or perhaps every hour. How do you evaluate these reports? In your opinion, are the Romanian media informing the public about the events and balance of power there correctly and objectively?

[Melescanu] I find it difficult to answer the concluding part of your question. The newspapers presented the events to the readers in accordance with their political affiliation. This presentation can be rosy or black. To me, the television broadcast seemed to be objective.

As for the attitude of the official authorities in Bucharest, they have been following the rapid events with increased attention and—let us admit it—with increased concern. For two reasons: First, because what is going on in Moscow affects the entire world and the whole European atmosphere; second, because the developments there reflect the difficulties that emerge in the course of restructuring processes and the existence of very serious conservative forces that also cause concern in Romania.

In my opinion, however, one should differentiate between the former Soviet Union and the Central European countries, and I would also list Romania and Bulgaria here. In my opinion, the democratization process under way in the Russian Federation and the political, economic, and other measures there are different from those present in our countries. The conflicts are much more complex in Russia. Let us remember that we are talking here about the country that invented socialism, where an entire generation grew up on certain values in which it believed or did not believe for seventy years.

[Szekely] Two generations.

[Melescanu] That is right: Two generations. I would also add that Russia has never had strong democratic traditions, not even in the period preceding the October Revolution. The parliament, or Duma, was some kind of a decoration. The economic situation is also more serious in Russia than in the other countries. In addition, the political and economic conflicts are also coupled with national and military conflicts.

It is obvious that this dual power had to be stopped. We would have preferred the use of political means to achieve this, namely elections, rather than violence. Tolerance is very important, and it applies to the whole region. Irrespective of the election results, there will always be dissatisfied political forces. The majority must treat them tolerantly, and the minorities must observe the rules of the game. This can also be said as a lesson.

[Szekely] Mr. Melescanu! Let me thank you for the interview on behalf of our readers and again assure you that our newspaper is always ready to carry an important statement made by the foreign minister or a message sent by the Foreign Ministry.

[Melescanu] I also thank you for this discussion and for this offer. I know that your newspaper is read by a lot of people, not only in Romania but also in Hungary. We will make use of the opportunity, because your newspaper reflects the often conflicting positions with moderation and balance.

Serbian Socialist Party Delegation Visits

AU1310173993 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] A delegation of the Socialist Party of Serbia led by [party vice president] Goran Percevic is visiting Bucharest for the second day. TANJUG correspondent Dragan Majkovic reports:

[Majkovic] The first official contacts between the ruling parties of Serbia and Romania, between the Socialist Party of Serbia and the Social Democracy Party of Romania respectively, being held in Bucharest in the

past two days, reflect the very close views and similar program orientations, especially regarding the settlement of the Yugoslav conflict and the untenable and damaging nature of UN Resolution 820.

In the talks between the party Vice President Goran Percevic and the leadership of the Romanian ruling party yesterday and today, a high degree of understanding was expressed with regard to the problems that Yugoslavia faces at present. During the exchange of views with the heads of both chambers of the Romanian Parliament, Nastase and Gherman, and members of the foreign policy committee, the Romanians promised concrete international actions for solving the Yugoslav crisis and the easing of the sanctions.

Fairly long talks on bilateral relations and the international dimension of the events in the former Yugoslavia were held in the Romanian Ministry of Foreign Affairs today. The talks were also held in the Ministry for Foreign Trade on continuing and advancing intensive economic relations between the two countries that were suddenly disrupted with the international sanctions.

A high degree of understanding for Yugoslavia's problems was expressed in the contacts with the top official from the two ministries, as was the case during the meeting with the top officials of the Social Democracy Party of Romania. Assurances were also given that neighboring Romania will offer more active help for the settlement the Yugoslav crisis.

Foreign Media Bulletin: Balkan Crisis 14 October
WA1410165293

The following is an overview of current FBIS reporting on events in the Balkans. It supplements other FBIS reporting and consists primarily of selected summaries of longer reports. For reference purposes, serial numbers of the longer reports are provided.

SUMMARY

UNPROFOR Spokesman Thornberry warns situation in Croatia volatile ... UNPROFOR Commander Cot criticizes UN resolution, NATO ... Yugoslav Foreign Ministry protests bomb explosion at embassy in Albania ... Yugoslav ambassador to the UN denies Hungarian minority being mistreated in Vojvodina ... Sarajevo Radio alleges Croats have postponed scheduled prisoner swap.

UN PROTECTION FORCES

UNPROFOR WARNS OF 'SIGNS OF WAR' (TANJUG): UNPROFOR Spokesman Thornberry warns that "ominous signs of war" looming between Croatian Army and Krajina Serb forces in Croatia, says both sides are "mobilizing, laying mine-fields, and carrying out aerial reconnaissance." (LD1310202493)

UN COMMANDER CRITICIZES UN, NATO (Paris LE MONDE): UNPROFOR Commander Cot charges that UN resolution extending UNPROFOR mandate in Croatia is "very favorable to Croatia" and has "hardened the Serbian position," making negotiation more difficult. Cot calls NATO position on troop deployments a "paradox," in that "if things go well, NATO will come; if things go badly, NATO will not come!" (PM1410101293

DIPLOMATIC

FRY MINISTRY PROTESTS EMBASSY EXPLOSION (TANJUG): FRY Foreign Ministry lodges "sharp protest" with Albanian Embassy in Belgrade over explosion in courtyard of FRY Embassy in Tirana, accuses Albanian Government of "shifting responsibility" for the incident to embassy staff rather than providing adequate security. (LD1310195293)

FRY DENIES HUNGARIAN MINISTER'S ACCUSATIONS (TANJUG): FRY ambassador to the UN sends letter to UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali vehemently denying claims by Hungarian Foreign Minister Jeszensky that Serbian Government is "increasing pressure" on Hungarian minority in Vojvodina, charging Hungary with violating arms embargo on Croatia. (LD140023793)

HUMANITARIAN

POW EXCHANGE REPORTEDLY POSTPONED: Zagreb Radio reports that Muslim forces have released some Croatian detainees while "setting fresh conditions" for the release of others, but Sarajevo Radio charges that Croat forces have postponed the scheduled exchange of prisoners. (LD1310192393, AU1310200793)

Muslims Begin Releasing Croatian Civilians

LD1310192393 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Report from Mostar by correspondent Zdenko Vranjes]

[Excerpt] A total of 105 Croat civilians from Konjic—women, children, and elderly people—were transported by UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces] trucks to the village of Goranci, north of Mostar, this evening.

They left Konjic with the permission of the Muslim authorities ten days ago, only to be left waiting until today at the museum in Jablanica to resume their journey.

The civilians from Konjic have therefore arrived but not the civilians from Doljani, Grabovica, and Jablanica who have been languishing in Muslim camps and prisons in Jablanica for months now.

The Muslim side is setting fresh conditions for their release.

Not one released prisoner or able-bodied man could be found among those who arrived today. According to the refugees' testimony, a large number of Croat men from Konjic are being kept in Muslim prisons.

All the remaining priests and nuns from Konjic have left town. [passage omitted]

Sarajevo Radio: POW Exchange Postponed by HVO

AU1310200793 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] We have just received a report that the announced exchange of prisoners has been postponed. This exchange of prisoners which is to be held between the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] and has already been established in detail, has been postponed by at least two or three days. This afternoon, the International Red Cross from Geneva informed Haris Silajdzic, minister of foreign affairs of Bosnia-Herzegovina, of this. Therefore, although the signatures by Ministers Silajdzic and Granic established that prisoners from Konjic and Gabela will be released today, the HVO of Herzegovina opposed this and thereby suspended at least for some time this very important action that, apart from humanitarian significance, has a great political significance in normalizing relations between Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

On this occasion, hurried consultations are being held in Zagreb to which, as we have learned from reliable sources, Mate Boban, the leader of the Bosnia-Herzegovina Croats has also been invited.

Delic Tells Reporters About POW's, Bihac

AU1310184393 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] A news conference by Rasim Delic, commander of the Supreme Command of the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina, held today lasted only a little over half-an-hour, certainly because, as Commander Delic has put it, the intensity of fighting in Bosnia-Herzegovina is considerably (?reduced) and that, from the Army's point of view, there have been no significantly new facts. Here is a report by Mladen Bosnjak:

[Begin recording] [Bosnjak] Rasim Delic summed up facts that differ somewhat from this general assessment in a statement that the situation is most critical in the regions of Maglaj, Tesanj, and the free Doboj territories, and expressed regret that there are still some minor battles in the region of Herzegovina and central Bosnia. The commander of the Supreme Command of the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina then stated:

[Delic] The [word indistinct] delegation of Bosnia-Herzegovina that is working on implementing the declaration signed by Presidents Izetbegovic and Tudjman should go to Konjic tomorrow to effect the exchange, conditionally speaking, of captured civilians from Konjic and Gabela. We hope that this will be done. I used the expression conditionally speaking because the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina holds no captured civilians and this is simply a demand by a section of the civilian population to leave Konjic. They have not been captured; they have not been arrested. It is interesting to note that a state delegation of Bosnia-Herzegovina visited the territory of the Bihac Region and that a part of that delegation is still working on that territory with a view to solving the situation that has come about in the wake of the unlawful proclamation of the so-called autonomous region of western Bosnia. The (?point) of the activity of the state delegation, including the (?military) part, that is, members of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, is to find a solution that will ensure the functioning of the state of Bosnia-Herzegovina over its entire territory without threatening anybody's life, so it is based more on these political activities.

[Bosnjak] As regards the exchange in the regions of Konjic and Gabela, Commander Delic said that about 700 people will be released from Gabela and that about 300 civilians are asking to be allowed to leave Konjic. About 300 civilians, that is, not prisoners, Commander Delic pointed out once again in reply to the first question by a journalist.

In reply to the question about the current situation in the Bihac region, Rasim Delic stated:

[Delic] The Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina or, to be more precise, the Command of the 5th Corps, has been assigned the goal of trying, together with this political delegation, to solve the situation without bloodshed. Since then there have been no clashes. It is interesting to

note the behavior of the soldiers who have remained in the Kladusa region and who are expected to try to oppose the 5th Corps forces. They simply do not know how to behave, because until yesterday they were in the 5th Corps units and are now joining soldiers who are allegedly loyal to.... [pauses] I think that they are all loyal to the state of Bosnia-Herzegovina. They are coming to (?soldiers) and asking what to do. Therefore, there is no problem in solving this in a military way, but, simply, there would be losses and for that reason we are not deciding in favor of radical military options.

As regards the [words indistinct] one should say that Fikret Abdic's firm Agrokomerc had an exclusive right to (?imports) and (?transport). It is therefore certain that there will be more problems not only for the Army, but also for the people, although they [words indistinct] that state institutions via corresponding international institutions above all ensure that this Agrokomerc should not have this exclusive right and that rival enterprises, above all those loyal to the state of Bosnia-Herzegovina, should be given the right to imports, be it economic imports or the one (?via) humanitarian organizations.

[Bosnjak] At the onset of clashes in the Velika Kladusa region, the French [UNPROFOR] battalion was confused. After being told that this is exclusively the internal affair of the state of Bosnia-Herzegovina, soldiers of that battalion behaved neutrally and correctly, that is, in conformity with the UNPROFOR mandate.

Sarajevo has been attacked for a full 18 months and new and more intensive attacks are possible. The Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina is undertaking certain activities in order to be ready to face the winter. However, it should not be that way at all and in no case should we have to rely on the humanitarian aid meant for the population.

The Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina supports a just peace and is ready to stop all operations. Individual and minor [word indistinct] combat operations are going to continue to occur for a long time, but that should by no means be interpreted as an orientation of the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina in favor of guerrilla warfare.

[Bosnjak] These were, in short, the answers given by Rasim Delic, commander of the Supreme Command of the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina, to some of the journalists' questions.

As regards the situation around Vitez, (?this is a test) of the sincerity of the behavior and intentions of the units of the Croatian Defense Council [HVO], the commander of the Supreme Command of the Army of Bosnia-Herzegovina pointed this out in reply to one of the questions and expounded as follows:

[Delic] I always (?compare) this situation in central Bosnia with the situation in Herzegovina. One should state that during the negotiations we definitely stated that the attacks on Gornji Vakuf and Mostar must cease, then there will be no problem stopping combat operations in central Bosnia.

However, the problem about Vitez lies in the fact that there is an effort to occupy the old part of Vitez which is populated exclusively by Muslims. (?Let me remind you) that on the first day of the truce, when this last truce was supposed to come into force, the HVO set an ultimatum that the old part of Vitez should be surrendered. We cannot allow that.

[Bosnjak] Acknowledging the request for a comment on on statements by the criminal Karadzic that the war has ended, that Muslims should no longer have problems with Serbs, and that he, Karadzic, wishes to return to his old work place in the Kosevo Hospital, Mr. Delic said the following:

[Delic] Well, (?he can) certainly come to Sarajevo as a psychiatric case [laughter heard] and I think that he is mistaken in his claims that he can come to Sarajevo and walk along the city streets. As regards the statement that the war has ended for them, (?they have achieved) some of their aims, but not absolutely everything they planned. [end recording]

Deputies Discuss Prime Minister Designate

AU1310210693 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] At a meeting held today in Sarajevo, deputies of the Assembly of Bosnia-Herzegovina demanded that vacancies in the Presidency be filled and that the prime minister designate of Bosnia-Herzegovina be elected urgently.

Miro Lazovic, chairman of the Assembly of Bosnia-Herzegovina, informed the deputies that all parties have submitted their stances on filling the vacancies in the Presidency. He said that all parties demanded that the vacancies be filled by candidates on electoral lists, except for the Party of Democratic Action which proposed Irfan Ljubiankic as its candidate. According to Lazovic, the Presidency will hold a session soon at which it will decide on the vacancies, taking into consideration all these stands.

As regards the prime minister designate, the opposition is of the opinion that he should be from its ranks, while the Party of Democratic Action thinks that it should be given the post. Lazovic said that special interests should be left aside and that people should be elected (?who would) [words indistinct] the interests of the state of Bosnia-Herzegovina and strengthen its negotiating positions. Assembly Chairman Miro Lazovic thinks that one should search for the kind of power institution that would act over the entire territory of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Speaking on behalf of the Party of Democratic Action, Edhem Bidzakdzic demanded that the Presidency immediately appoint the prime minister designate, who would then freely appoint ministers, and pointed out that in that case his party would not propose ministers.

The Party of Democratic Action proposes that a government of experts be appointed and that regional composition be followed. Bidzakdzic said that the Party of Democratic Action has proposed Edib Bukvic, director of the Social Accounting Service of Bosnia-Herzegovina, as prime minister designate, and that it would like to see the programs of other candidates so that interparty talks on the prime minister designate and the government might be held.

The deputies today demanded that the Presidency make the decision on changing the number of members of the State Commission for War Crimes and appoint Lawyer Bakir Gavrankapetanovic chairman of the commission. Gavrankapetanovic had been recommended by the Party of Democratic Action.

Serbs Step Up Shelling of Sarajevo

AU1410102193 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 14 Oct 93

[Bosnia-Herzegovina Army 1st Corps report from Sarajevo]

[Text] Since early morning Sarajevo has been targeted by the Chetnik artillery. At about 0500 the aggressor started firing with small arms at the region of (?Glavnice). The intensity of the shelling of the city was stepped up at about 0900 when the chetniks from Blagovac pounded points 830 and 850 on Zuc Hill with (?Vis) and mortars. At the same time [word indistinct] mortars were fired from the chetnik stronghold in Poljine at the center of Stari Grad. Unfortunately we have had news of casualties, but not their exact number. The aggressor's tanks from Lukavica and Vranjes have also been shelling Mojmilo.

We warn citizens not to move about the city unless there is great need to, and to undertake the usual self-protection measures.

Muslims Threaten To Detonate Chlorine Barrels

LD1310221593 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Report by Zvornik area Armed Forces Press Center for Bosnia-Herzegovina Radio and Television]

[Excerpts] [Announcer] We have just received the latest report from the Zvornik front.

[Correspondent] The aggressor [Serb forces] are still using long-range heavy artillery to destroy residential areas in the free Zvornik region, inflicting heavy civilian losses in Zaseok, Nezuk, Vitinica, and Kobilici. [passage omitted]

Despite our warnings that we will eventually use all available means to defend the civilian population, including the chlorine already prepared, the Chetniks are continuing with their crimes. Once again we warn the world public that our units are prepared to immediately detonate the barrels of chlorine and the Teocak dam. If this takes place we will not bear any responsibility.

Two UN Aid Convoys Return to Zagreb

AU1410110893 Paris AFP in English 1033 GMT 14 Oct 93

[Text] Geneva, Oct 14 (AFP)—Two UN aid convoys held up for four days by Bosnian Serbs headed back to Zagreb Thursday [14 October], having failed to get through to the besieged enclaves of Maglaj and Tesanj in northern Bosnia.

"The 24 trucks are returning to Zagreb fully loaded," said U.N. High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) spokesman Ron Redmond in Geneva.

"We were unable to get securities and guarantees, in spite of promises—in particular a Bosnian Serb escort," Redmond said.

The spokesman added that a new attempt to reach the two enclaves would be made next Wednesday or Thursday.

Some 103,000 Moslems in Tesanj and 40,000 in Maglaj are threatened by starvation, having received only air drops of food since June.

The Bosnian Serbs, who control Banja Luka, stopped the trucks on Sunday and said they lacked sufficient personnel to inspect them.

Inspection of the convoys, comprising 12 trucks each, 10 with food and two with medicine, finally took place late on Monday, after UNHCR officials protested directly to Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karadzic.

UNHCR representative in Banja Luka Larry Hollingworth, quoted by the Belgrade-based TANJUG news agency Tuesday, said the convoys had personal authorisation from Karadzic to proceed, but local Bosnian Serbs were holding them up.

'Foreign Intelligence' Active in Tuzla, Zenica

AU1310115793 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] According to information obtained by the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army Press Center, foreign intelligence services have intensified their activities to destabilize the Zenica and Tuzla regions, and the free territory of Mostar in order to create a situation similar to that in Cazin Krajina.

Members of the Muslim Democratic Party are particularly [word indistinct], the Muslims, which they are trying to infiltrate among our ranks in a variety of ways, with the aim of of stirring up mistrust in the legal authorities of Bosnia-Herzegovina and the Bosnia-Herzegovina Army.

In connection with that, it is interesting to note that Croatian Television last night broadcast information about the alleged proclamation of an autonomous republic of central Bosnia, which is impossible to enter or leave.

It is obvious that an intense special war is being waged against Bosnia-Herzegovina and its authorities in order to destabilize it further and weaken its position in its quest to find a just solution.

Ganic Says Bosnians Will Continue Resistance

AU1410112593 Vienna KURIER in German 14 Oct 93 p 5

[Report by "L.K.": "We Will Continue To Resist and To Suffer"]

[Text] "We can survive a second war winter, if the United Nations helps us." This is how Bosnian Vice President Ejup Ganic assessed the situation of his fellow-citizens in an interview with KURIER during a visit to Vienna.

Bosnian depends on the United Nations. "We are the patient of international politics. They can continue to give us aspirin to maintain the current state of affairs. We can survive because we want to survive. We will continue to resist and to suffer."

A point has been reached, however, where the fate of the United Nations will also be decided, because it is linked with Bosnia.

According to Ganic, the majority of the Bosnian people support the policy of President Izetbegovic and the parliament in Sarajevo. The UN-EC peace plan, which envisaged Bosnia's division into three parts, was thrown out by parliament. As a result, the Geneva negotiations failed.

According to Ganic, the Bosnians can only accept an agreement that saves Bosnia. "We will never eliminate ourselves. If we sign something that can be abused by Serbian leader Karadzic and Croat leader Boban, we will not die today but tomorrow. If Izetbegovic had signed the agreement, Croats and Serbs would have attacked small Bosnia again in a few months. This would then have been an internal Bosnian affair. The United Nations would not have felt responsible."

The Bosnian vice president blames a large part of the disastrous situation in the former Yugoslavia on the Western world. After the collapse of communism it was neglected to fill the vacuum that had developed there with democracy.

"If democracy is not exported, it is not more freedom that develops but more chaos and instability. The West will lose markets. And there will be dangerous ideologies, which will be accepted by the masses."

If the Western world is not willing to intervene in Bosnia with military means, it should at least live up to its principles. These include that changes in borders by force and genocide are not recognized under any circumstances.

UNPROFOR Chief Criticizes UN, NATO

PM1410101293 Paris LE MONDE in French 12 Oct 93 p 5

[Report by Jean-Baptiste Naudet: "General Cot Passes Harsh Judgment on UN and NATO Attitude"]

[Text] Zagreb—"The United Nations' unique method is to pass resolutions which turn into missions for the military without providing the means of carrying them out." This is the bitter judgment which French General Jean Cot, commander of the UN Protection Forces [UNPROFOR] in former Yugoslavia, passes on the attitude of the international community, particularly that of the Americans and of NATO. Addressing the press in Zagreb, the chief of the "blue helmets" explained his requirements. Expressing the view that the latest Security Council resolution (871) (which extends the UNPROFOR mandate in Croatia for six months) is "very favorable to Croatia in its tone," the general thinks that this document, which has "hardened the Serbian position," will "not make the conduct of the negotiations easier." (Footnote) (Resolution 871 reaffirms in particular the importance which the Security Council attaches to "respect for Croatia's sovereignty and territorial integrity," and the importance of the plan to demilitarize the (Serbian) "protected areas" in Croatia. It warns against failure to cooperate with this peace plan which "could have serious consequences." It states that a "complete normalization" of relations with Serbia and Montenegro "will take account of their actions" to implement the peace plan in Croatia.)

While the Croatians are crying victory, the general is anxious to calm people's enthusiasm: There is no question, he explained, of his peace force restoring Zagreb's authority over the territories controlled by the Serbs in Croatia "by force of arms." Negotiations are still the solution: "The UNPROFOR can only support a political process," which is late in coming because, the general noted, there is "complete incompatiblity between the positions" of the Serbs who reject Zagreb's authority, and the Croatians who want to regain Serbian Krajina. To "try to implement the resolution," to support the process which, according to him, should start with a cease-fire, the general needs "at least" four battalions of 4,000 men, in addition to the 13,000 men already deployed in the "UN protected areas," under Serb control in Croatia. The commander of the "blue helmets," who made the same request in June to no avail, says this is necessary in order to have reserves to send to "trouble spots" to "be able to hold key positions more firmly" and to avoid "the military acrobatics" in which the UNPROFOR has recently indulged.

With regard to the dispatch of new forces to Bosnia to implement a possible peace agreement, Gen. Cot strongly criticizes the U.S. and NATO position: "It is paradox: If things go well, NATO will come. If things go badly, NATO will not come!" "NATO," the general stressed, "only wants to send troops when the cease-fire has shown that it is holding." He therefore calculates that the first Atlantic Alliance troops will arrive, at the earliest, one month after the signing of an agreement, whereas he thinks that the success or failure "will be determined from the day of the signing." Gen. Cot is, in particular, afraid that an agreement on the ethnic partition of Bosnia may be accompanied by "new large-scale shifts of population" and a "scorched earth policy." To ensure that the UNPROFOR is not faced with this "unacceptable situation without the means of intervening," Gen. Cot wants between 5,000 and 6,000 additional men, to add to the 10,300 men already present in Bosnia. On this point too, the general stresses that only 1,000 men (French soldiers)—of the expected 7,500—have been sent to implement the resolution on the "safe areas," and that has happened six months after its adoption. The general's conclusion was a warning to the warring sides. He "refuses to allow the UNPROFOR to be the scapegoat" for their inability to negotiate, or to allow "the different sides to use it as an additional pawn on their diplomatic and military chessboards." And he reaffirmed his first directive to his men: "Make sure you are respected. If you are fired at, and the person firing is identified, you have the duty to retaliate."

* Abdic Threatens To Conclude Separate Peace

94P50007A London AL-HAYAH in Arabic 12 Oct 93 p 8

[Report by Jamil Rufa'il in Skopje and Eyup Stetkovic in Belgrade]

[Excerpts] A reliable source in the Bosnia-Herzegovina Government in Sarajevo disclosed yesterday that the leader of the rebels in western Bosnia, Fikret Abdic, threatened in a message which he sent Saturday to President Alija Izetbegovic that he would conduct negotiations to conclude a separate peace with Croatian President Franjo Tudjman and Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic, and with Bosnian Croat leader Mate Boban and Bosnian Serb leader Radovan Karajic, if Izetbegovic and his vice president, Eyup Ganic, do not heed his call for an emergency meeting at the French battalion's base (in the autonomous province of western Bosnia).

The source, who was speaking to AL-HAYAH on the telephone, said that Abdic's message contained his insistence that he negotiate only with the Bosnian president and his deputy "because any other delegation cannot be qualified to solve the complicated political, economic, and military problems in (the autonomous province)."

In addition, the government source added that "Several influential Muslim agencies in Bosnia are currently mediating to end the problem of western Bosnia without resorting to force."

The source indicated in this regare that Adil Zulfikarpasic, the head of the Muslim Bosniak Organization, who participated in the recent Geneva negotiations within the Bosnia-Herzegovina Government delegation, had contacted both President Izetbegovic and Abdic and had called on them to meet at his house in Switzerland to put an end to the struggle among the Muslims themselves, "but he did not receive a definite answer from either of them, whether for or against." [passage omitted]

Engineer Major Ebro Sadikovic spoke with AL-HAYAH by telephone yesterday from Fikret Abdic's headquarters in Velika Kladusa. He pointed out an offer that the Sarajevo government made recently to transfer the commander of the V Corps, General Ramiz Drekovic, replacing him in command of the corps with I Corps commander Mustafa Hajrulahovic.

He said, "We rejected the new commander also and stipulated that he be nominated by us and that Drekovic be put on public trial for his conduct, which inflicted terrible losses on the region."

He added, "Drekovic, who belongs to the Sandzak region of the Republic of Serbia, is the biggest obstacle to ending the region's problems."

Sadikovic claimed that nearly 10,000 solders of the V Corps have joined the supporters of autonomy, among the 3 officers—Rasim Basic, Ibrahim Dedovic, and Mohammad Kostic—in addition to the head of the internal security department of Bihac, Irfan Saracevic.

He indicated that what is currently being spread around about the separation of western Bosnia from the rest of the Muslims is a distortion of the truth "because the autonomy is not a new situation. The area was considered province number one in the Vance-Owen plan, which divided Bosnia into 10 provinces and to which the Alija Izetbegovic government agreed."

UN Official Cites 'Ominous Signs of War'

LD1310202493 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1800 GMT 13 Oct 93

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 13 (TANJUG)—Ranking U.N. peace-keeping official in former Yugoslavia Cedric Thornberry has warned that 'There are ominous signs of war' looming between the breakaway Yugoslav Republic of Croatia and the republic of Serb Krajina (R.S.K.).

Speaking at a press conference on Wednesday, Thornberry, who heads the civilian component of the U.N. Protection Force (UNPROFOR), said he was deeply concerned about signs of radicalisation, especially in Croatia, where he said the situation was the most volatile.

The Croatian Government and the R.S.K. are moving troops, mobilizing, laying mine-fields and carrying out aereal reconnaissance in all sectors, said Thornberry and placed the responsibility for defusing the crisis on the Geneva-based International Conference on Former Yugoslavia.

The R.S.K. has been proclaimed by the local Serbs in those parts within the arbitrary communist-era borders of Croatia where they are the majority population, in response to Croatia's violent secession from Yugoslavia and downgrading of the Serbs, until then a full nation in the original Yugoslav Federation, to an ethnic minority.

The R.S.K. was placed under U.N. protection in March of 1992, which has failed to deter Croatia from launching three offensives against the territory—in June of 1992 and on January 22 and September 9 of 1993—in the course of which it has murdered 900 Serb civilians.

Thornberry said that the U.N. Security Council's resolution 871 had referrence to all relevant resolutions taken by the Council to date, especially resolutions 762 and 769, which called for establishing Croatian authority in the U.N.-protected border areas, known as the 'pink zones,' building confidence between the belligerents and developing the infrastructure.

He could not explain why the report by the UNPROFOR force commander in former Yugoslavia, French General Jean Cot, about the massacre of more than 70 Serb civilians in the Medak pocket by Croatian troops in early September, had arrived late for the October 4 session of the Security Council. He only intimated that the delay had not been caused by UNPROFOR.

Speaking about the situation in Bosnia-Herzegovina, Thornberry said it was necessary to provide humanitarian assistance for the people in that former Yugoslav republic shattered by civil war, where 'the coming winter threatens more horrors than ever before.' He was sceptical about the success of Bosnian peace talks and said there were no signs that they might be resumed.

He spoke about difficulties encountered by UNPROFOR in its dealings with the local Croat forces in Mostar, southern Bosnia-Herzegovina, and said he was concerned also for the Muslim minority in Croat-dominated Gornji Vakuf and Vitez in central Bosnia.

Muslims and Croats have been fighting bitter battles for control of territories with mixed populations in central and southern Bosnia-Herzegovina since January, trading accusations of ethnic cleansing crimes.

Government Agrees to NATO Control of Air Space

LD1310144693 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1353 GMT 13 Oct 93

["Pool" item]

[Text] Zagreb, Oct 13 (TANJUG)—Croatia's Ambassador to the United Nations Mario Nobilo informed the U.N. Security Council that his government has agreed to allow NATO aircraft to control air traffic in Croatian air space, it was reported in Zagreb on Wednesday [13 October].

Nobilo said this in connection with the announced U.N. Security Council resolution under which NATO aircraft, controlling the no-fly zone over the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, would extend their operations to the air space of Croatia and the republic of Serb Krajina (RSK).

RSK was proclaimed in late 1991 by the local Serbs in the territories of Croatia where they are the majority population in response to Croatia's violent secession from the former Yugoslav Federation, and the degrading of the Serbs, until then a full nation, to the status of an ethnic minority.

RSK was placed under U.N. protection in the spring of 1992 to stop the Croat-RSK conflict until a permanent settlement of RSK's status is reached.

This did not deter Croatia from launching three aggressions against RSK—the last one on September 9, when the Croatian Army, applying the 'strategy of burned ground,' as confirmed by UNPROFOR [UN Protection Forces], destroyed 11 Serb villages and killed at least 70 Serbs, mainly civilians.

In those attacks the Croatian Army also used its air force against civilian and military targets in RSK, and in one of the attacks the Serb anti-aircraft defence downed one Croatian MiG-21 fighter.

As RSK has no air force, the control of flights would de facto refer only to Croatian aircraft.

Government Claims UN Soldiers Killed by AIDS

AU1310182593 Paris AFP in English 1811 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Zagreb, Oct 13 (AFP)—Four soldiers serving with the United Nations in the former Yugoslavia have died of AIDS this year, the Croatian Government said Wednesday [13 October].

The UN Protection Force (UNPROFOR) refused to confirm the figure.

An UNPROFOR spokeswoman here, Shannon Boyd, recently said that a "small number" of the 26,000 soldiers serving in the former Yugoslavia were suffering from the Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

The Croatian government has called for closer cooperation with UNPROFOR to fight AIDS in the country, the HINA news agency reported.

Quoting official figures, HINA said 53 cases of AIDS had been registered in Croatia since 1986. Of these, 36 had died.

Granic Guarantees Safety of Relief Convoy

LD1310221693 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2100 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] The Embassy of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina in Zagreb has issued a statement on the humanitarian aid convoy which is stranded in Stobrec near Split. This convoy, the statement says, should have left today, as well as on several earlier occasions, but could not because the Croatian Defense Council [HVO] failed to provide guarantees for its safe passage through areas under its control.

In connection with this statement, the Foreign Affairs Ministry of the Republic of Croatia has issued the following reply:

The Republic of Croatia's foreign minister, Mate Granic, has given his personal consent to the unhindered passage of the humanitarian aid convoy from Stobrec after receiving the approval of Croatian Interior Minister Ivan Jarnjak.

The official representatives of Bosnia-Herzegovina have also received approval from the office of the president of the Croat republic of Herceg-Bosna for the safe passage of the above-mentioned convoy through HVO-controlled territories.

It has been agreed that the departure of the convoy should be announced 24 hours beforehand in order to ensure the necessary technical conditions for its unhindered movement.

The [Croatian] Foreign Affairs Ministry also gave additional assurances for the safe passage of this convoy on Wednesday, 13 October. Therefore, the Foreign Ministry believes that, besides ulterior political motives, there can be no other reason for the postponement of the departure of the convoy from Stobrec.

Minister Granic has again proposed that the Stobrec convoy should leave on Thursday, 14 October, with all the necessary guarantees that it will be escorted through the territory of the Republic of Croatia and that it will be enabled to pass safely through territories controlled by the HVO.

The Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Croatia holds that the conduct of the officials of the Embassy of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina who issued the statement in question was contrary to the spirit of the joint declaration signed by Presidents Franjo Tudjman and Alija Izetbegovic in Geneva. Such behavior is also in collision with the efforts invested by the two presidents' personal envoys, Mate Granic and Haris Silajdzic, to implement the measures and conclusions from the declaration.

Policemen Declare Strike Over Salaries

LD0810174293 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1511 GMT 8 Oct 93

[Excerpt] Ljubljana, 8 Oct (TANJUG)—The Slovene police today again went on strike over the government refusal to increase the salaries of Ministry of Internal Affairs staff by 25 percent.

According to their trade union, if the government does not allow the salary increase, the police will continue to strike across Slovenia. About 8,000 policemen and other employees of the Interior Ministry, who held a several-hour long warning strike on Wednesday to show the government their determination, are taking part in the strike.

Real traffic chaos was created in Slovenia as a result of the strike and at border crossings vehicles have been standing in line in several-kilometer-long columns. [passage omitted]

Parliament Restricts Strikes

AU1310212393 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2100 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] The State Chamber at this evening's extraordinary session in summary procedure passed the amendments to four laws that restrict strikes of policemen, prison guards, flight controllers, and customs officers. The adoption of these changes was proposed by the government.

Parliament To Hold Session

AU1310154893 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Before we finish, let us briefly return to the parliament. The State Chamber Collegium has just decided to hold an extraordinary session of the State Chamber at 1800 today.

The result of the vote of representatives for or against the session was five votes in favor and five against. This result also includes the votes of the independent group of deputies and the representative of minorities. For this reason the State Chamber leadership, consisting of [Chairman] Herman Rigelnik and three vice presidents, voted in favor of it and thus facilitated the holding of the session.

The collegium at the same time decided that at the extraordinary session devoted to the strike of policemen the deputies would decide whether they would decide by voting whether to hold the session or not. [sentence as heard]

The most recent information says that the voting about this will take place in just a few minutes.

'Individual Riots' Possible

AU1310164893 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] At the meeting of the State Chamber leadership, the representatives of the police trade unions briefed the leadership about the reasons for the strike. They also said that individual riots could break out if the government sends other units to the borders. They were also of the opinion that the solution proposed by the government is not a good one as it does not resolve the essence of the problem.

However, despite all this, if the State Chamber adopts the amendments to the law and thus bans policemen from striking, they will respect such a decision. They cannot guarantee total obedience, though.

State Chamber Chairman Herman Rigelnik could only promise them to inform the State Chamber Collegium that will discuss the government proposal of the contents of today's talks.

Strike Ban Contemplated

AU1310070093 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 2100 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Excerpt] Although it is late in the evening, the activities in the Slovene Parliament have not died out yet. An extraordinary session of the State Chamber Commission for Internal Policy and Judiciary is underway at the time of reporting. The commission is discussing the policemen's strike and possible solutions.

Today, the deputies continued the 12th session and discussed several items on the agenda. The main issues were changes to the citizenship law, the law on judges, and the proposal of the law on reorganization of ministries. Marjan Rogelj reports about the work of the Commission for Internal Policy and the efforts to end the policemen's strike:

[Begin Rogelj recording] It all started this afternoon when we learned that State Chamber Chairman Herman Rigelnik and Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek had met in the parliament. They discussed the possibilities of holding an extraordinary session of the State Chamber at which, through amendments of certain laws, strikes of policemen, prison guards, customs officers, and flight controllers would practically be banned. Whether there will be an extraordinary session of the State Chamber or not will probably be decided at the session of Chairman Rigelnik's collegium tomorrow, which, beside the State Chamber leadership is also comprised of the representatives of all clubs of deputies. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Emergency Measures Threatened

LD1310043793 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2323 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] Ljubljana, October 12 (TANJUG)—The Government of the former Yugoslav Republic of Slovenia threatened Tuesday [12 October] to introduce emergency measures unless policemen's strike ended forthwith.

If more than 8,000 policemen and other Interior Ministry employees throughout Slovenia continued their strike, despite a government decision it be ended without delay, emergency measures would be taken, as set out at a government special session.

The policemen's strike was organized by their union to protest low wages.

A number of Slovene cabinet ministers described the conflict between the government and police as a "situation preceding an emergency state", while Prime Minister Janez Drnovsek proposed Tuesday night to parliament President Herman Rigelnik to call an urgent session.

At the government's request, the parliament was to ban by law strikes of police, customs officials, flight controllers and all special Interior Ministry services.

Interior Minister Ivan Bizjak, who insisted the police union abandon its demands for a 25-percent raise, threatened policemen with repressive measures. He also warned strikers that they have incurred great losses on the economy and considerably tarnished Slovenia's reputation abroad by their third work stoppage in just two weeks.

According to some assessments, the strike of Slovenian police was in fact a calculated maneouver in the political struggle of the Right to re-gain power, which would have begun with toppling Prime Minister Drnovsek. The Right and the influential officials of the former "Demos" enjoy strong support in the services and circles of the Interior Ministry.

The Slovenian police has played an important role in Slovenia's secession from the former Yugoslav Federation in June 1991, when nearly 95 percent of its members supported and used arms to protect the secessionist policy of the Slovene leadership.

Intelligence Service Chief Resigns

AU0710163093 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 7 Oct 93

[Text] Miha Kozinc, the minister of justice, gave a news conference at which he read out a decision by the government to accept the resignation of Silvano Jakin, head of the Slovene Security Intelligence Agency [SOVA]. From today, his duties will be carried out by Drago Fers, his former deputy, until a new head is appointed.

Coalition Parties Differ Over Budget

AU1310185993 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1430 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] After today's meeting of the leaders of the coalition parties the fate of the budget memorandum that the State Chamber is supposed to pass as the basis for the 1994 budget is no less shaky. Let us listen to what the leaders of the four government coalition parties have said to reporters Suzana Kos and Bojan Veselinovic:

[Begin recording] [Veselinovic] Leader of the Liberal Democrats Prime Minister Drnovsek said that the meeting was useful and sported various views, but none of them so extreme that it could not be harmonized with the views of others. Searching for ways to achieve faster economic growth via shortcuts is out of the question:

[Drnovsek] If anyone believes that we can accomplish this in a different manner, he should put if forward in great detail, describing the mechanisms and not merely wishes.

[Veselinovic] For the time being, we have not received any alternative concise program yet, Drnovsek says.

[Drnovsek] Naturally, if any of the coalition partners concludes that the policy supported by the majority is unacceptable to him, [words indistinct]

[Veselinovic] The head of the Slovene Christian Democrats [Peterle] was more specific. He says that faced with the dilemma of how much should be intended for treatment and how much for upkeep of a malady some in the coalition opted for the latter:

[Peterle] This was the United List that wants to run with the hare and hunt with the hounds at the same time.

[Veselinovic] We have stated publicly that we would not agree to either development or defense type of dilemma.

[Peterle] If we will constantly pursue what I call the Santa Claus policy, that is, to give whenever the state support can be extorted, then we will not get very far.

[Veselinovic] Here is the reaction of the leader of the United List, Janez Kocjancic:

[Kocjancic] Well, this is a conclusion of Mr. Peterle. We agreed that the budget memorandum is an acceptable basis and we agreed to single out those expert issues where major differences exist with the intention of coordinating them prior to the parliamentary debate and decisionmaking about the budget.

[Veselinovic] Kocjancic is, therefore, still counting on preparliamentary negotiations. He says that party's participation in the coalition is not questionable for the time being.

Janez Jansa [head of the Slovene Social Democrats and Defense Minister] says is it typical of the communists to be consistently opposed to our defense ever since they have lost the absolute power. However, he says, this was not the key issue. In his opinion, a fundamental dilemma exists—either a cycle of development or a wasteful social policy—while the United List believes that both things are possible simultaneously.

[Jansa] Our party and the other two full-fledged members of the coalition favored resources being relocated from the passive social policy to the active employment policy.

[Veselinovic] The circle of participants at today's meeting was by all means too wide to reach any sort of agreement that will evidently be needed for the adoption of the memorandum. [end recording]

Federal

Foreign Ministry Protests to Albanian Authorities

LD1310195293 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Oct (TANJUG)—The Federal Foreign Affairs Ministry today lodged a sharp protest with the charge d'affaires of the Albanian embassy in Belgrade, over an explosion that took place in the courtyard of the embassy of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in Tirana, late in the evening on 11 October, the Department for press, Information, and Culture of the Federal Foreign Affairs Ministry says in a statement issued today.

"It has been stressed that this had been the second incident since 30 September 1993, when an explosive device was found in the courtyard of the Yugoslav embassy in Tirana, in the presence of Albanian official bodies. In this connection, the Federal Foreign Affairs Ministry had already lodged a sharp protest with the Albanian charge d'affaires."

The statement goes on to say that "the repetition of incidents threatening the safety and integrity of the diplomatic mission of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, human lives, and property, shows that Albanian authorities have not taken all the necessary security measures in accordance with standards of hospitality and international norms. Hence, responsibility for all consequences is borne by the Albanian side."

"Instead of providing reports on the first incident, finding, and punishing the perpetrators, the Albanian Public Order Ministry issued a statement on 12 October shifting responsibility for the first incident, when an explosive device was found in the courtyard of the Yugoslav Embassy in Tirana, to the 'embassy staff'. This attempt by the Albanian bodies to clear themselves of the responsibility and shift it onto our side has been vehemently rejected. This unusual move in international relations was described by the Federal Foreign Affairs Ministry as behavior which will not contribute to the clarification of the incident, nor will it be beneficial for the normalization of bilateral relations," the statement says.

Relevant Albanian bodies have been asked to take all necessary measures to protect the Yugoslav diplomatic mission in Tirana, carry out an investigation, and inform the Yugoslav side about their findings.

Envoy Refutes Hungarian Minister's Claims

LD1410023793 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2123 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] New York, 13 Oct (TANJUG)—Dragomir Djokic, Yugoslav ambassador to the United Nations, sent a letter today to UN Secretary General Butrus-Ghali, in which he denied certain claims concerning Yugoslavia made by Hungarian Foreign Minister Geza Jeszensky in his speech to the General Assembly on 30 September.

"A part of Minister Jeszenzsky's speech, in which he referred to events in former Yugoslavia contained a number of blatant forgeries and insinuations with the explicit intention of condemning the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Serbia, and the entire Serb nation," the letter says.

Responding to Jeszenszky's claims that despite its proximity to the conflict in former Yugoslavia, Hungary "had tried to avoid being directly drawn into the conflict," Djokic pointed out some other facts.

"Even before the clashes broke out in the territory of former Yugoslavia, Hungary was involved in the illegal transport of weapons to Croatia and Slovenia, and in this way, directly encouraged their rebel and secessionist ambitions," Djokic said in his letter to Butrus-Ghali.

He also notes that Hungary continues to violate the embargo on the export of weapons and cites the well known "Kalashnikov affair," the delivery of MiG fighter planes to Croatia, and the Maribor arms smuggling scandal to illustrate this point.

In response to Jeszenzsky's claim that Serbia is increasing pressure on ethnic minorities, including Hungarians in Vojvodina, Djokic notes that Yugoslavia has adopted the highest standards of minority rights and that it is one of the few European countries that has a ministry for human rights and minorities, headed by a member of the Hungarian ethnic minority.

"All minorities in the FRY [Federal Republic of Yugoslavia], including the Hungarian minority, enjoy the same rights as other citizens of Yugoslavia without any discrimination," Djokic said.

Djokic points out the fact that 26,000 pupils attend schools in Hungarian in Vojvodina, that there are five universities for Hungarians, numerous publications, publishing companies, a TV program, and 13 radio stations.

The Serbian ethnic minority in Hungary could be said to have nothing of this, Djokic said.

"The claims by Minister Jeszenzsky are contrary to the officially proclaimed Hungarian policy of goodneighborly relations, to which the FRY devotes special attention," Ambassador Djokic says in his letter to Butrus-Ghali.

New Greek Minister Urges Stronger Ties

AU1310210593 Belgrade RTB Television Network in Serbo-Croatian 1830 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Interview with Greek Foreign Minister Carlos Papoulias by Simo Gajin; place and date not given;

Papoulias' answers in Greek with superimposed translation into Serbo-Croatian—recorded]

[Text] [Gajin] Carolos Papoulias was a foreign minister in the previous Socialist government. During the last electoral campaign PASOK [Panhellenic Socialist Movement] criticized the former government a great deal for its foreign policy. For this reason we will ask Dr. Papoulias to tell us what PASOK actually reproached the former government for and why the people endorsed this criticism by voting for the Socialists and against the New Democracy?

[Papoulias] I believe that our criticism was directed primarily at the New Democracy's Balkan policy, which actually did not exist at all. In fact, during the eight years of PASOK rule in Greece PASOK developed intensive activity in the Balkans. The culmination of such development was the holding of a conference of all Balkan foreign ministers in Belgrade.

It seems to me that the New Democracy policy missed great opportunities, especially in the initial period when the United States also favored the preservation of a loose federation in the former Yugoslavia. Perhaps Greek foreign policy, bearing in mind that Greece is a EC member, could have developed in cooperation with other European countries such as France and Great Britain a joint foreign policy that would have halted Mr. Genscher's unilateral advance to the south with Croatia and Slovenia's independence. This caused a chain reaction in all the federal republics of the former Yugoslavia.

It is well known that Greece will be EC chairman as of 1 January 1994. The Balkans will be one of the first and main goals of the Greek foreign policy. This means that Greece will become even more engaged in the Balkans to stabilize the region, avoid the proliferation of war, find a peaceful solution for the problems that currently exist in the Balkans, and establish inter-Balkan cooperation, naturally with the assistance of the EC.

[Gajin] Dr. Papoulias what do you believe the Socialist government should change in Greek foreign policy once it begins to function?

[Papoulias] It seems to me that we have criticized the New Democracy's policy so harshly precisely for this reason. Greece was actually absent from the events in the Balkans, as well as the Mediterranean and Europe. PASOK is now ready to pursue a different policy, the policy of Greece's activation and exploitation of all the advantages appertaining to Greece's membership in the EC.

[Gajin] Greece and Serbia have traditionally good, friendly relations. Do you see a chance for further promotion of these relations and what would this promotion amount to? What else might be done to further improve relations between Serbia, Yugoslavia, and Greece?

[Papoulias] As you have said, relations between Greece and Serbia are traditional, historic, cultural, and religious. In my opinion the possibilities for further strengthening of relations between Greece and Serbia exist in all spheres. We believe that good relations between Greece and Serbia represent a solid basis for inter-Balkan cooperation from which, naturally, none of the Balkan states is excluded.

China To Urge Easing of International Sanctions

LD1310220493 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2052 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 13 (TANJUG)—China will invest efforts in all world fora and organisations of which it is a member for easing the exceptionally difficult position of Yugoslavia, China's newly appointed ambassador in Belgrade Zhu Ankang said on Wednesday.

Ambassador Ankang was received by Yugoslav Parliament Speaker Zoran Arandjelovic.

Arandjelovic, for his part, said Yugoslavia wished to deepen relations with China which he said was showing a desire to see the crisis in the lands of former Yugoslavia resolved by peaceful means.

As a permanent member of the U.N. Security Council, China is in an exceptionally favourable position to convey to the world Yugoslavia's sincere efforts for the optimum solution to be found for all nations living in the lands of the former Yugoslav Federation, Arandjelovic said.

Radio Moscow Says Russia Wants Sanctions Lifted

LD1310185393 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1534 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Belgrade, Oct 13 (TANJUG)—The U.N. Security Council's reluctance to discuss the easing of sanctions against Yugoslavia for the time being does not mean that the world should remain indifferent to the Yugoslav plight, Radio Moscow said on Wednesday [13 October].

In a Serbian-language broadcast monitored in Belgrade, commentator Aleksandr Shishkin said that Russia advocated a gradual lifting of the sanctions, and quoted a recent statement by Russia's envoy on Bosnia Vitaliy Churkin who said that Moscow had worked out a plan in this direction which might come into effect as soon as Bosnia's three warring sides had signed a peace accord.

The sanctions are morally unjustified because the situation in Bosnia has largely changed since they were introduced in late May 1992, said Shishkin.

"Many people now realize that we should not blame only one side to the conflict in former Yugoslavia because all sides are equally to blame. The greatest obstacle to a

peaceful settlement at this time is being raised by Bosnian Moslems who have practically blocked the peace talks," said Shishkin.

He also said that the international embargo has economically retarded Yugoslavia.

Armament Industry Reportedly Booming

93BA1520B Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 21 Sep 93 p 6

[Article by Kresimir Meler and Branka Horvatek: "In Spite of the Difficulties, Business Is Booming"]

[Text] *The Yugoslav army has mastered the production of missile propellant for the Orkan, Oganj, Plamen, and Grad missiles; preparations for production of the MIL-25 assault helicopter are approaching completion.*

From our associates.

The probability that something will happen is in inverse proportion to desire, says Gumperson's Law, and thus accurately hits upon the biggest problem of the FRY's [Federal Republic of Yugoslavia] Balkan neighbors. In spite of all their strong desires for the Serbian defense industry to fail, and in spite of the coverage by (primarily) Croatian journalism, it has never been livelier. To be sure, there are difficulties, that is true, but...

Because of the collapse of Yugoslavia, the former JNA [Yugoslav People's Army], i.e., the Yugoslav army, started to think about transforming the defense industry. In this regard, deliberately or not, it copied Hitler's methods: It was formerly fragmented, and now it has started to be gathered in a relatively small area and develop at the expense of other industry. It has also actually contributed to hyperinflation, but in recent weeks the Yugoslav army has finally been turned from a defensive one into an aggressive one.

Reliable and well-informed sources can state that—although different information can also be heard—it has completely mastered the production (assemblyline) of missile propellant for the Orkan, Oganj, Plamen, and Grad missiles. Up until recently, it did not have assembly lines for the production of nitroglycerine; now it has also solved that problem. In Baric, near Belgrade, it recently set up a factory for composite missile fuels, usable both for the recently purchased Fagot, Strela, and Grom missiles, and for the Oganj, Orkan, and Plamen.

It is extremely interesting how Belgrade obtained a license to produce KRG [composite missile fuels]. The Macedonian enterprise Temko, which is an integral part of Mak-Petrol, bought it from the United States. Since its establishment was financed by the former JNA, clearly many Serbs were employed in it, among others ammunition experts Mirko Lukic and Milovan Azdejkovic. When the JNA left Macedonia, those two also left it, but with a signed contract, according to which Mak-Petrol ceded the license to Prva Iskra [First Spark] in Baric for a ridiculously low price, altogether barely $5,000.

What is especially important is that the embargo does not apply to the components for those fuels, and Serbia can import them freely. At the same time, Temko is also still producing KRG, but for Macedonia's needs. During the past three months, it has earned more than $100,000 by exporting missile fuels.

The missile fuel is not only important to Serbia and the Yugoslav army because of the above-mentioned missiles, however. Recently, SCUD-B and SCUD-C missiles and SS-1Cs (SCUD-Ds) with a range of 300-320 kilometers were bought on the Russian black market, while the launchers for them, specifically the MAZ-543 transporters, were already purchased earlier and used for the Lunas. There are still a lot of those missiles in the Asiatic parts of Russia that are in the hands of Yeltsin's opponents, and they can be bought in the underground market. There are indications that Croatia is also trying in vain to obtain these missiles; so far it barely has three complete Luna-17s, whereas just the Serbian army's Banija corps in the Krajina has about 30.

In addition to the above-mentioned Temko and its experts, an additional guarantee that the missiles will hit their targets is the fact that a whole range of experts on missile fuels for long-range missiles who were trained in the former Soviet Union are employed both in Baric and at Temko. On the basis of those acquaintances, they have also taken over a license for production, which recently started at four locations: at Krusik in Valjevo, at Miloje Zakic in Krusevac, at Crvena Zastava in Kragujevac, and in the Prvi Partizan plant in Uzice.

With the exception of Prva Iskra, missile fuel and the so-called components for it are also being produced quite successfully at Merima in Krusevac, which is officially a factory for cosmetics and soap. The Serbian defense industry is furthermore greatly supported by the Ivo Lola Ribar machine tool factory in Zelezniki. This military-industrial complex sent its products before to the Soviet Union, and now to Russia, of course mostly with false documents, from which one can conclude that the exporters are plundered enterprises in Croatia and in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

There is also documentation in circulation from the former Zmaj repair factory in Bregana, Pretis in Vogosce, and the Soko aircraft factory in Mostar. In exchange for that, Ivo Lola Ribar's workers are paid by certain circles in Russia. About a billion dollars in debt has thus been accumulated, which is being repaid to Serbia by sending the above-mentioned missiles, and on that account it will also receive or has already started to receive MiG-23s.

At the request of Miloje Pavlovic, the new air force and air defense commander, and his colleagues (Radomir Sekulic and Milan Milivojevic), they have also resumed work on the still unfinished fighter-bomber called Vena or Jastreb-III. Recent test flights showed that it could cope with a MiG-29.

The data on the obviously lively Yugoslav defense industry still do not end there. Although there has been so much mocking coverage about the fact that the Serbia army will be left without ammunition any time now, informed sources can state that it will not happen so soon. Specifically, all the machines and all the documentation for the production of casings for shells of all calibers, from tank shells to shells for howitzers for the NORA system with a range of 39-45 kilometers, have been transferred to Sevojno and to the Radoje Dakic combine in Podgorica, and they have also mastered the production of ERFB [expansion not given] cumulative and classic projectiles for those howitzers.

[Box, p 6]

We should also mention the less known fact to date that preparations for the production of the MIL-25 assault helicopters are approaching completion. The prototype has already been tested in recent maneuvers on the Bester plateau and in Kosovo. It is a new-generation helicopter equipped with the most modern electronics. Its predecessor, the MIL-24, has already been used by the Yugoslav army for some time. Both of them are manufactured under a Russian license, except that the basic model has been considerably improved by various modifications.

Serbia

No-Confidence Debate in Parliament Continues

LD1410024693 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2300 GMT 13 Oct 93

[Text] Belgrade, October 13 (TANJUG)—The parliament of the Yugoslav Republic of Serbia debated Wednesday on the no-confidence vote to the socialist government motioned by the Serbian Radical Party (SRS), but there was no balloting as the session was due to resume Thursday [14 October].

The debate on the ruling Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) began last Thursday at the request of 72 deputies of the SRS, the strongest opposition party in the parliament.

The radicals demand resignation of Prime Minister Nikola Sainovic and his cabinet because, as set out, the disastrous results of their policy in the economic, monetary and social fields.

Like the preceding three, the fourth day of the debate passed for the most part in verbal duels between the SRS and the SPS.

The socialists assessed the SRS demand as pre-mature and warned that the Sainovic government, due to the situation in which it was operating, needed more than the traditional 100 days to prove its worth.

By "situation" the socialists meant international sanctions impofed against Yugoslavia in May last year over its alleged involvement in the civil war in the former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In view of the socialist deputy Aleksandar Bercek, the government should survive, not because it was perfect but because its fall would have had serious adverse effects and resulted in destabilization of the country.

The radicals, for their part, assessed that the SPS, would have sooner or later to leave the political stage and provide an opportunity to "those who could effect a re-birth of Serbia."

The SRS deputy, Mirko Vujicic, assesfed that in Serbia 'crime alone functions successfully, being stimulated by the state leadership.'

That the government failed to live up to expectations was also noted by deputies from other opposition parties. they, however, pointed out that the SRS has until recently been the party closest ot the ruling socialists.

"Eight months were you in wedlock with the socialists, and now, in the ninth month, you want to perform an abortion, when it is too late," said Bora Kuzmanovic, a deputy of the Democratic Party.

Several opposition deputies raised the question of feasibility of ousting the current government if another minority socialist government came in its place and urged the new government be a government of experts.

Some ome hundred deputies, of the 140 due to take the floor, took part in the debate over the four days. The session, therefore continues on Thursday.

Number of Refugees in Serbia on Decline

LD1210230093 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2203 GMT 12 Oct 93

[Text] Belgrade, October 12 (TANJUG)—The number of refugees in the Republic of Serbia is on a slow decline, said Tuesday [12 October] representative of the republican commissioner for refugees Slobodan Popovic and added that "50 new refugees register daily, but that there was a much higher number of them returning home."

"Most of the refugees are returning to their homes in Banja Luka and to the Semberija region," in the republic of Srpska in Bosnia-Herzegovina (R.S.), a state of Serbs in the war-shattered former Yugoslav Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, Popovic told a press conference.

Concrete aid and measures to be taken towards a speedy return of refugees to their respective homes in the R.S. and in the republic of Serb Krajina (R.S.K.) were discussed Tuesday by Serbian Deputy Prime Minister Srboljub Vasovic and the prime ministers of the R.S. and the R.S.K., Vladimir Lukic and Djordje Bjegovic, respectively.

This aid involved primarily securing material for repair or building of new housing, health care, schooling and other facilities, the Serbian Information Ministry set out.

There were currently around 600,000 refugees of all nationalities in Serbia who have found shelter there either during the secessionist war in the former Yugoslav Republic of Croatia in 1991 or during the civil war in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which raged since April 1992.

Energy Minister Urges Aid for Winter Heating

93BA1513A Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 93 p 7

[Article by Momcilo Ceb: "The Truth About Heating This Winter"]

[Text] *Humanitarian imports of gas and fuel oil are extremely necessary, in spite of the announcement from the Serbian Oil Industry [NIS] that fuel will be ensured for heating; how to explain to the world that without those imports the health of people will be jeopardized in cold apartments, without upsetting and frightening our people too much at the same time.*

"If the expected humanitarian assistance is lacking, and if imports of the missing finished derivatives and natural gas are not permitted, the balance of requirements for general and consumer consumption during the September-March period will be left uncovered," said Dr. Vladimir Zivanovic, Serbian minister of mining and energy, in a TANJUG interview broadcast on 7 September. The minister then said that "hospitals, medical centers, schools, and colleges will be in an awkward situation during the fall and winter, because they will be subject to a much higher degree of cold than last year during this period. It is certain that if unless the UN Sanctions Committee accomodates the FRY [Federal Republic of Yugoslavia], the health of the population, especially the sick, elderly, and children, will be endangered.

"It is believed that the Sanctions Committee will show enough sympathy for the problems that could occur in late fall and winter and that it will allow imports of crude oil, derivatives, and natural gas, exclusively for humanitarian purposes. This involves about 700,000 metric tons of derivatives and about 200 million normal cubic meters of natural gas, as well as 17,500 tons of propane-butane gas," Dr. Zivanovic told TANJUG.

The Most Difficult Heating Season

"This is the most difficult heating season. We have never had fewer goods at this date. The necessary amounts can only be obtained with papers from the responsible Sanctions Committee, and it is almost impossible to import everything on land. It is necessary for the Adriatic and the Danube to be freed for humanitarian imports of fuel oil. It is also necessary for foreign exchange for those exports to be released abroad," NIS general director Milan Djakovic said on 9 September at a working meeting in Zrenjanin of the minister of energy, oil and gas producers, and the directors of all the city heating plants in Serbia.

"Today we only have domestic production available," Dr. Emilija Boti, assistant republic minister of energy, explained then.

All the heating plant directors emphasized unanimously that all the reservoirs were empty, and some of them even below zero. Repairs of the installations have been somehow completed, but the prices for heating, which have so far been frozen, can by no means provide the money for buying fuel oil. At any rate, it has been heard, so far the Energy Ministry has not allowed fuel oil to be purchased from NIS.

The only conclusion after what was heard could be that there will be heating, but it is completely uncertain what the temperature will be in apartments, since the writing of a republic decree to regulate that will only start now. Furthermore, without the repayment of debts there will not be any new fuel oil either. Domestic reserves and the production of oil and gas cannot satisfy all the requirements, and so it was confirmed once more that humanitarian imports are necessary, with the approval of the Sanctions Committee. If that were not the case, why would confidential state papers say, "Without imports of gas for humanitarian purposes, it will not be possible to solve the problems of heating, the production of food, medicines, artificial fertilizers...."

All the articles about what awaits us this winter have been at the service of citizens who, not knowing what will come from the heating plants, have been buying coal, if available, and heaters, if they had the money and the luck to find them.... Statements from officials who recommended that they find an alternative could also be heard, and there were more than a few of them. The world has begun to realize that the citizens of Yugoslavia will freeze in their apartments if there are no humanitarian imports. Russia's firm position is that it is willing to ship sufficient amounts of gas, in spite of our debts of $25 million for previously shipped gas before the sanctions, and the recent statements from some other West European centers about mitigating the sanctions because of Yugoslavia's positive role in Geneva encouraged hopes that the winter will be warmer than last year.

A Disturbing Announcement

And precisely then, a day after the statements by informed people in Zrenjanin—we hope that the head of the ministry and NIS's general director are informed—an announcement came from NIS's board of directors that virtually denied everything that had been uttered and written so far.

It was announced that "the NIS board of directors has examined and adopted the necessary measures and activities to implement and carry out the oil and gas part of the energy balance for September 1993, as well as a program of measures to implement the energy balance adopted until March 1994."

It was decided that "in spite of the great difficulties, and in accordance with assignments from the government of

the Republic of Serbia, the energy balance will be implemented and all the vital needs of Serbian citizens will be ensured, especially the production of food and the necessary amount of fuel for heating. Furthermore, the NIS board of directors expects that the requests for approval of the imports of energy sources required for humanitarian needs, sent to the UN Sanctions Committee, will be successfully made and justified."

"The disturbing information that has been heard in recent days among certain circles and certain news media are not based on correct information and facts resulting from the established energy balance and measures undertaken by the NIS. At the same time, the NIS is hurrying to conduct all the preparations for ensuring the necessary amounts of fuel for heating and will begin delivery to heating plants in a few days, observing the decisions by the Serbian government's Ministry of Mining and Energy," the communique says.

After all this, someone would wonder how we would be heated. The answer would be that we will see when the heating starts. We tried to find out something more than what is said in the NIS communique. The situation is really difficult, we have concluded, but it is possible that there may be positive surprises. A talk with the heating plants was foreseen as pressure on them, since the NIS's experiences with nonpayers and a debt of 100,000 shows that the heating plants are obtaining fuel for free. "We do not want to ship them fuel during the summer that they will resell, and then appear again as buyers," our interlocutor said.

That is why shipments will only start now, and with an obligation to pay. Since the prices for heating are ridiculous, and thus the bill for a 50 square meter apartment amounts to 50 million dinars, at least in Belgrade, one should expect a drastic rise in prices for municipal services, especially heating. The prices for municipal services have been returned to the cities' jurisdiction again from the republic's. We will see how payments to NIS and the coverage of debts go after the heating season.

One should expect that there will be some heating, and so there will not be any freezing, our interlocutor emphasized. That can also be concluded from the announcement by the NIS board of directors, but that does not say that everything we have will be spent for heating and that without humanitarian imports of oil and gas the Serbian economy will come to a complete stop.

We have learned that the energy minister and those who gave statements were criticized by government leaders and that they "sowed" too much pessimism. Admittedly, Minister Zivanovic came into politics from the electrical industry, and is one of the few ministers in this sector who is respected by energy workers in the full sense of the word. It clearly has to be explained to the world that it will be cold in apartments if there are no humanitarian imports, and that the residents' health will be endangered. At the same time, however, officials are afraid that by providing information that will concern the world, they might also concern and frighten their own people too much. How can one find a middle ground? It is difficult. So far they have not been successful in this. The disorganization from the end of last year is being repeated.

At that time we also asked for humanitarian imports of energy sources, but we read and heard statements that Serbia had enough oil, that there would not be any freezing.... The statement by the head of the NIS that "there is enough fuel oil for heating" reached New York then. Will the latest statement by the NIS also inflict damage?

Certainly announcements like "We will provide fuel for heating" will block imports of gas and fuel oil more than the "disturbing information" from certain news media which write that without those imports an even lower temperature is threatened in apartments this year. It is better, however, to have the people frightened and the gas arrive, than to have an encouraged people left without humanitarian imports. If the officials are bothered by the title "Heating With Shivering," they can be reminded that last winter as well the people shivered in apartments, and that they would have frozen if there had not been electricity. It cannot be any better than last winter; it can only be worse, and informed people who know more than reporters, those optimists, say that it will be at least as it was a year ago.

Distribution of Coupons to Citizens Begins

93BA1513B Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 93 p 7

[Article by Simonida Kordic: "The Groceries Are Coming"]

[Text] *The distribution of certificates and coupons has begun for the organized supply of goods from the reserves to citizens; how much flour, salt, oil, sugar, and detergent someone will get; the coupons for supplies will make smaller crowds possible; a discount of 30 percent for some citizens.*

A few days ago, in all locations in Serbia, the distribution of coupons began for buying basic necessities from the republic commodity reserves. All households will receive certificates that will indicate the number of their members and the amount of these necessities that belongs to them according to the republic government's decree. At the beginning of next week, flour, sugar, oil, salt, and detergent from the reserves should reach shops, so that the organized supply to citizens could begin.

According to this decree, every household in Serbia will receive flour, salt, oil, sugar, and detergent or laundry soap. Every member of a household has a right to 6.25 kilograms of flour monthly, half a kilogram of sugar, a quarter kilogram of salt, three-fourths of a liter of oil, and half a kilogram of detergent. Since the amounts of a quarter kilogram of salt or half a liter of oil are hard to

package, the decree provides that that problem will be solved by rounding off to the nearest number. A household that has a right, for instance, to 3.75 kilograms of salt could buy four kilograms. In Belgrade, however, this problem has been solved differently. If a household is entitled to an amount of any of these products that cannot be bought because of packaging, then that household will be entitled to a larger amount of that commodity, but for the next few months. For instance, a three-member household that has a right to a kilogram and a half of sugar will be able to buy three kilograms, but the next month it will not receive sugar coupons.

Everything Does Not Have To Be Bought at Once

As the decree provides, in order to buy the necessities that belong to them citizens have to have a certificate indicating the number of members of the household and the amount of goods to which they have a right. This certificate is taken by one of the members of the household, who is appointed as responsible for supplies. Goods can be bought with this certificate, but the certificate is left with the merchant, who later uses it to settle his accounts and justify the goods sold.

The residents of Belgrade, however, will obtain goods in a slightly different way. Along with the certificates, they will also get supply coupons. The coupons will be denominated in a unit amount of the commodity (one liter, one kilogram...) and the month for which they will be valid and the municipality in which they can be used will be written on them. Thus, one coupon issued for September has to be used during that month, and in the municipality where it is issued.

Coupons for different articles will have different colors. Picking up goods with coupons will make it possible for citizens not to have to buy at once the full amount of the product to which they are entitled for one month. According to Bora Milacic, president of the headquarters for supplying Belgrade, that will avoid crowds at shops, and goods will be on the shelves continuously. It is expected in Belgrade that other cities in Serbia will also adopt this system. All those who are responsible for supplying households in Belgrade and in many other municipalities will pick up certificates (and in Belgrade coupons as well) in the local communities. The only exceptions are retirees, recipients of veterans' disability security, and recipients of special assistance, who will pick up the coupons from their organizations. The government decree provides for the possibility that the certificates for those responsible for supplying households will be issued by enterprises for their employees.

Criticisms From Traders About the Margin

Goods sold with "coupons" will be sold by those trading enterprises which the municipalities appoint to handle their supply. As a rule these are the largest trading firms (C Market, Pekabeta...), although many municipalities have also registered smaller enterprises as their suppliers. So far, most of these shops have delivered to their warehouses sufficient amounts of goods that this organized supplying of citizens could start soon. Merchants have the most criticisms about the costs of transportation. Although the decree has allowed them a margin of 12 percent, which should cover transportation costs, many merchants are complaining that it is not enough.

The Serbian Government's decree also provides for the prices of products that it will soon be possible to buy with certificates. Thus, a kilogram of flour will cost 17,930,000 dinars, a kilogram of sugar 77,970,000, salt 87,202,000, and detergent 304,512,000 dinars, and a liter of oil will cost 97,000,000 dinars.

Some citizens will have the right to buy these goods at a 30-percent discount. These are retirees whose pensions are lower than 80 percent of the average wage in Serbia, recipients of supplements for outside care and assistance, invalids, and recipients of veterans' security and the unemployed. All these people have the right to a discount only in the event that there is not a single employed member or farmer in their families.

Ration per Household

No. of Household Members	Flour (kg)	Sugar (kg)	Salt (kg)	Oil (liter)	Detergent (kg)
1	6	1 for 2 mo.	1 for 4 mo.	1	1 for 2 mo.
2	12	1	1 for 2 mo.	3 for 2 mo.	1
3	19	3 for 2 mo.	1	2	3 for 2 mo.
4	25	2	1	3	2
5	30	5 for 3 mo.	1	4	5 for 2 mo.
6	36	3	3 for 2 mo.	5	3
7	45	4	2	5	7 for 2 mo.

Macedonia

Passengers Turned Back at Greek Border

AU1310152793 Skopje MILS-NEWS in English 13 Oct 93

[Unattributed report: "Maltreatment on Greek Border"]

[Text] After the electoral results were announced in Greece, the Greek border authorities started turning back the passengers' vehicles with documents bearing the name Republic of Macedonia, and they also started maltreating verbally the passengers.

Such measures are not yet applied to cargo vehicles. The oil transport from the port of Thessaloniki is carried out without difficulties, thus around 50,000 tons of petrol are expected to be transferred to Macedonia these days.

Percentage of Albanians in Army Quadruples

AU1310195393 Skopje MIC in English 12 Oct 93

[Unattributed report: "Greater Response by the Albanians"]

[Text] The number of Albanian recruits in the ARM [Army of Macedonia] has lately greatly increased. From 6.5 percent Albanians in the entire contingent at the beginning of recruiting by the ARM this number has gone up to 26.5 percent Albanians of the entire contingent at the last recruiting to serve their military service.

According to the defense minister in the Macedonian Government, Vlado Popovski, all of this is the result of the acquiring of a "greater degree of confidence in the fact that the ARM is not being built on the basis of nationalities but on the principle of citizens."

Certain changes have also been implemented, like the non use of pork for soldiers of the Muslim faith, entertainment in the languages of the nationalities, broadcasts on the speakers in the barracks in the languages of the nationalities, translation of the oath which is written in 5 languages besides the Macedonian: in the Albanian, Turkish, Serb-Croat, Romany, and Vlach language.

Nationalities in the Macedonian Army

Nationality	Percentage of active officers	Percentage of civilians in ARM	Total percentage
Albanians	3.9	0.53	2
Serbs	2.8	7.4	5
Montenegrins	0.6	0.6	0.38
Croats	2.6	1	1.55
Muslims	2	1	1.55
Turks	0.46	0.39	0.43
Romanies	0.16	0.66	0.41
Vlachs	0.04	0.3	0.17

BULK RATE
U.S. POSTAGE
PAID
PERMIT NO. 352
MERRIFIELD, VA.

This is a U.S. Government publication. Its contents in no way represent the policies, views, or attitudes of the U.S. Government. Users of this publication may cite FBIS or JPRS provided they do so in a manner clearly identifying them as the secondary source.

Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) and Joint Publications Research Service (JPRS) publications contain political, military, economic, environmental, and sociological news, commentary, and other information, as well as scientific and technical data and reports. All information has been obtained from foreign radio and television broadcasts, news agency transmissions, newspapers, books, and periodicals. Items generally are processed from the first or best available sources. It should not be inferred that they have been disseminated only in the medium, in the language, or to the area indicated. Items from foreign language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed. Except for excluding certain diacritics, FBIS renders personal names and place-names in accordance with the romanization systems approved for U.S. Government publications by the U.S. Board of Geographic Names.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by FBIS/JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpts] in the first line of each item indicate how the information was processed from the original. Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear from the original source but have been supplied as appropriate to the context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by the source. Passages in boldface or italics are as published.

SUBSCRIPTION/PROCUREMENT INFORMATION

The FBIS DAILY REPORT contains current news and information and is published Monday through Friday in eight volumes: China, East Europe, Central Eurasia, East Asia, Near East & South Asia, Sub-Saharan Africa, Latin America, and West Europe. Supplements to the DAILY REPORTs may also be available periodically and will be distributed to regular DAILY REPORT subscribers. JPRS publications, which include approximately 50 regional, worldwide, and topical reports, generally contain less time-sensitive information and are published periodically.

Current DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are listed in *Government Reports Announcements* issued semimonthly by the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22161 and the *Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

The public may subscribe to either hardcover or microfiche versions of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications through NTIS at the above address or by calling (703) 487-4630. Subscription rates will be provided by NTIS upon request. Subscriptions are available outside the United States from NTIS or appointed foreign dealers. New subscribers should expect a 30-day delay in receipt of the first issue.

U.S. Government offices may obtain subscriptions to the DAILY REPORTs or JPRS publications (hardcover or microfiche) at no charge through their sponsoring organizations. For additional information or assistance, call FBIS, (202) 338-6735,or write to P.O. Box 2604, Washington, D.C. 20013. Department of Defense consumers are required to submit requests through appropriate command validation channels to DIA, RTS-2C, Washington, D.C. 20301. (Telephone: (202) 373-3771, Autovon: 243-3771.)

Back issues or single copies of the DAILY REPORTs and JPRS publications are not available. Both the DAILY REPORTs and the JPRS publications are on file for public reference at the Library of Congress and at many Federal Depository Libraries. Reference copies may also be seen at many public and university libraries throughout the United States.